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AN ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNEMPLOYED AND UNDEREDUCATED AS THEY RELATE TO PROGRAM PLANNING FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION IN MODESTO, REVISED ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAM PLAN.

MODESTO JUNIOR COLL., CALIF.

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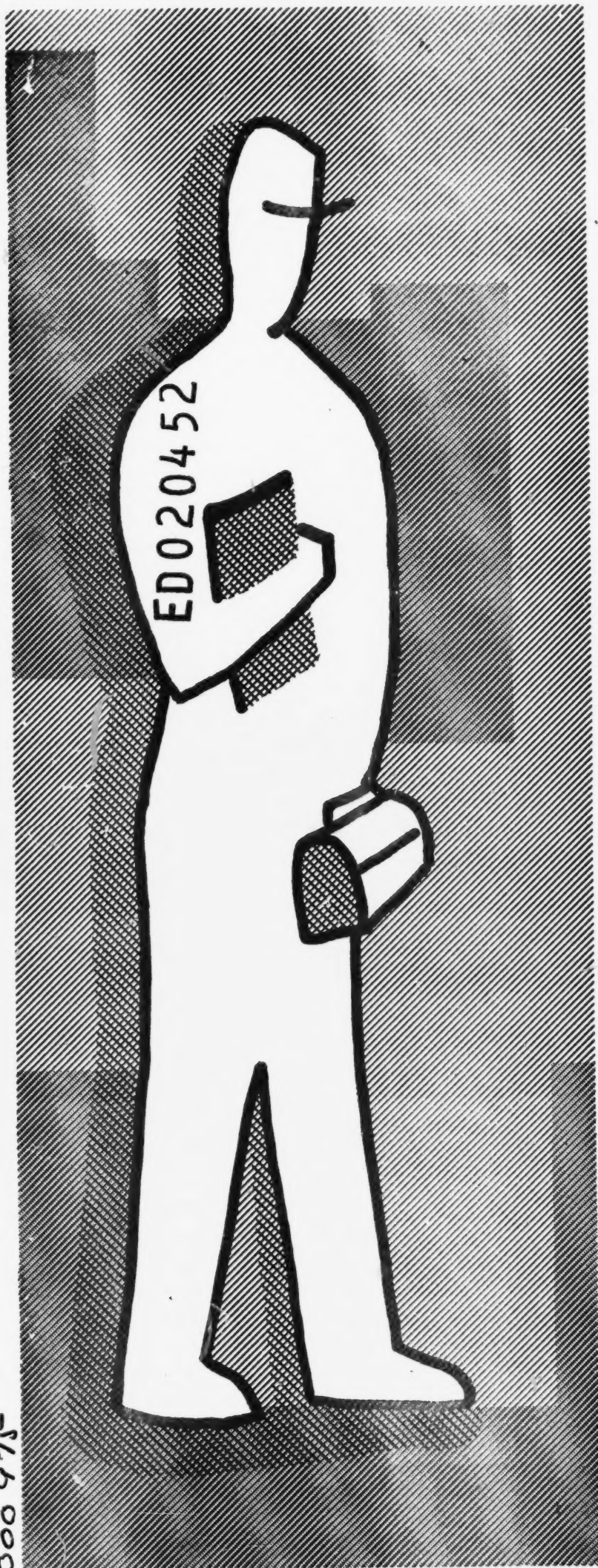
IN THIS REVISED REPORT, CHARACTERISTICS OF LOW INCOME GROUPS IN THE MODESTO, CALIFORNIA, AREA ARE DESCRIBED AND AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM BASED ON IMMEDIATE EDUCATIONAL ATTACK ON THE PROBLEM ARE ASSESSED, A PROJECTED ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR THE SOUTH AND EAST MODESTO AREAS IS DEVELOPED, AND EFFORTS TO CARRY OUT EARLIER PROPOSALS ARE DESCRIBED. SUCH SOCIOECONOMIC DATA AS SEASONAL VERSUS FULL TIME EMPLOYMENT, THE EXTENT OF AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER EMPLOYMENT, WAGE AND EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL, FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL INCOME, PATTERNS OF WELFARE AID, RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT, ETHNIC AND AGE GROUPS, AND HOUSING ARE GIVEN FOR MODESTO AND FOR STANISLAUS COUNTY. EDUCATIONAL LEVELS ARE INDICATED FOR ALL SOUTH AND EAST MODESTO RESIDENTS, AND FOR THOSE ENROLLED IN ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES, TOGETHER WITH THE ABOVE KINDS OF INFORMATION. ELEMENTS OF THE PROPOSED PROGRAM AND OUTCOMES TO TWO PROGRAMS (1963) FOR WELFARE RECIPIENTS ARE DESCRIBED. AN EXPERIMENTAL PROJECT PROPOSAL TO THE AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION IS INCLUDED. THE DOCUMENT ALSO INCLUDES APPENDIXES, MAPS, TABLES, AND A LIST OF REFERENCES AND PERSONAL CONTACTS. (LY)

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Jul 67

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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**An Analysis
Of The Characteristics
Of The Unemployed
And Undereducated
As They Relate To
Program Planning
For Continuing Education
In Modesto**



**Revised Adult Education
Program Plan**

**Adult Division
Modesto Junior College and
Modesto Evening High School**

December 1963

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FOREWORD

Providing educational and vocational opportunities to all adults is the basic objective of the Adult Division of Modesto Junior College. A study made of the characteristics of the adult students enrolled in our program in February of 1962 revealed that only a significantly small percentage of the citizens who resided in the lower socio-economic areas of the community were actively participating.

In order to plan a program of continuing education to meet the needs of this important and growing segment of our citizenry, it was determined that an analysis should be made of the characteristics and needs of the unemployed and undereducated adults of our community. This report contains the results of this study. Program planning based upon these results is now underway.

Recognition for the completion and excellence of the study must go to Dr. Patricia Hertert, Curriculum Assistant. Without her foresight and able leadership this study could not have been completed.

Harvey B. Rhodes, Dean
Division of Adult Education
Modesto Junior College

PREFACE

Since the completion of the initial study which formed the basis for the report, Adult Education Program Plan for Low Income Groups in Modesto in the Spring of 1962, additional information has become available which has a direct bearing on the problem. The work of various community groups and agencies such as the Automation Committee of the Forward Modesto Committee, the Education Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, the Department of Welfare, the Department of Employment, and the drop out studies of the Modesto City Schools touches upon the various facets of the problems facing low income groups and the agencies which work with them. For this reason, the staff of the Adult Division decided to update and revise sections of the previous report to include the more recent pertinent information as well as to report the progress being made toward implementing the various proposals. The reader will note that the added information does not change the findings and implications of the original report but rather substantiates them even further.

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INTRODUCTION

Throughout the nation the problem of providing suitable educational offerings for adults of limited educational background is being given serious attention by government agencies, employers, educators, and citizens. Automation and its by-products of unemployment and lack of adequate employable skills, the tremendous population growth in Stanislaus and surrounding counties, the emphasis on agriculturally oriented industries, the lack of demand occupations, and finally, the requirements of the nation in these modern times make the necessity for providing opportunities for continuing learning and up-grading imperative for all segments of the community. More and more, adults are finding themselves to have limited employable skills because of lack of education, confused occupational interests, or changing occupational patterns, and the effects of automation on the job market. This group is finding it increasingly difficult to secure and maintain steady employment. Because of the limited jobs available in year-round industry and changes in the agricultural and processing labor force in the Modesto area, it is anticipated that the problem in this area will grow more and more acute.

It is the philosophy of staff members of the Adult Division that the division has the responsibility of providing opportunities for continuing education to all segments of the population within its sphere of influence regardless of their educational background. The organization of a program to meet these needs cannot be left to chance, but must be based upon the realities which exist within the local community. Those persons who make up the low income groups cannot be expected to fit themselves into the existing adult education or day school program. Rather, efforts must be made to examine the nature of the educational problems faced by these persons and this community, to determine feasibility of program development in terms of human values, employable skills, community development, and to develop a program designed to give individuals the opportunity to overcome these problems. Only then can some progress be made in up-grading this segment of the population so that they can make a contribution to the community rather than being a drain upon it.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

The original report sought to:

- determine the characteristics of the low income groups found in the Modesto area and to propose an educational program based on the implications of these characteristics.
- assess existing resources for an immediate educational attack on the problem.
- develop a projected program of adult education classes for low income groups in Modesto.

In addition to these original objectives, this revised report will up-date findings of the study and describe the steps presently being taken toward implementing the various proposals made in the original study.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOW INCOME GROUPS IN STANISLAUS COUNTY AND MODESTO CITY

EMPLOYMENT

Jobs open to low income groups

Information on occupational supply and demand indicates that beyond the seasonal work available in processing, canning, and harvesting, job opportunities for unskilled workers in the Central Valley are very limited.¹ In service jobs such as kitchen workers, guards, and watchmen, a surplus of workers is available with the supply meeting the demand. In other areas such as packaging, warehousing, and transportation, a surplus of workers is noted with prospects for employment diminishing due to increasing mechanization. The report also indicates that "an apparent surplus of workers in an occupation is often a surplus of unqualified workers"²

Seasonal vs. Year-round occupations

Jobs for unskilled workers in year-round industry are limited in number and usually show a surplus of workers available for jobs of this level.³ Local employers of these workers tend to work toward a stable work force keeping employee turnover as low as possible so that their contributions to the fund for unemployment compensation can be kept as low as possible.

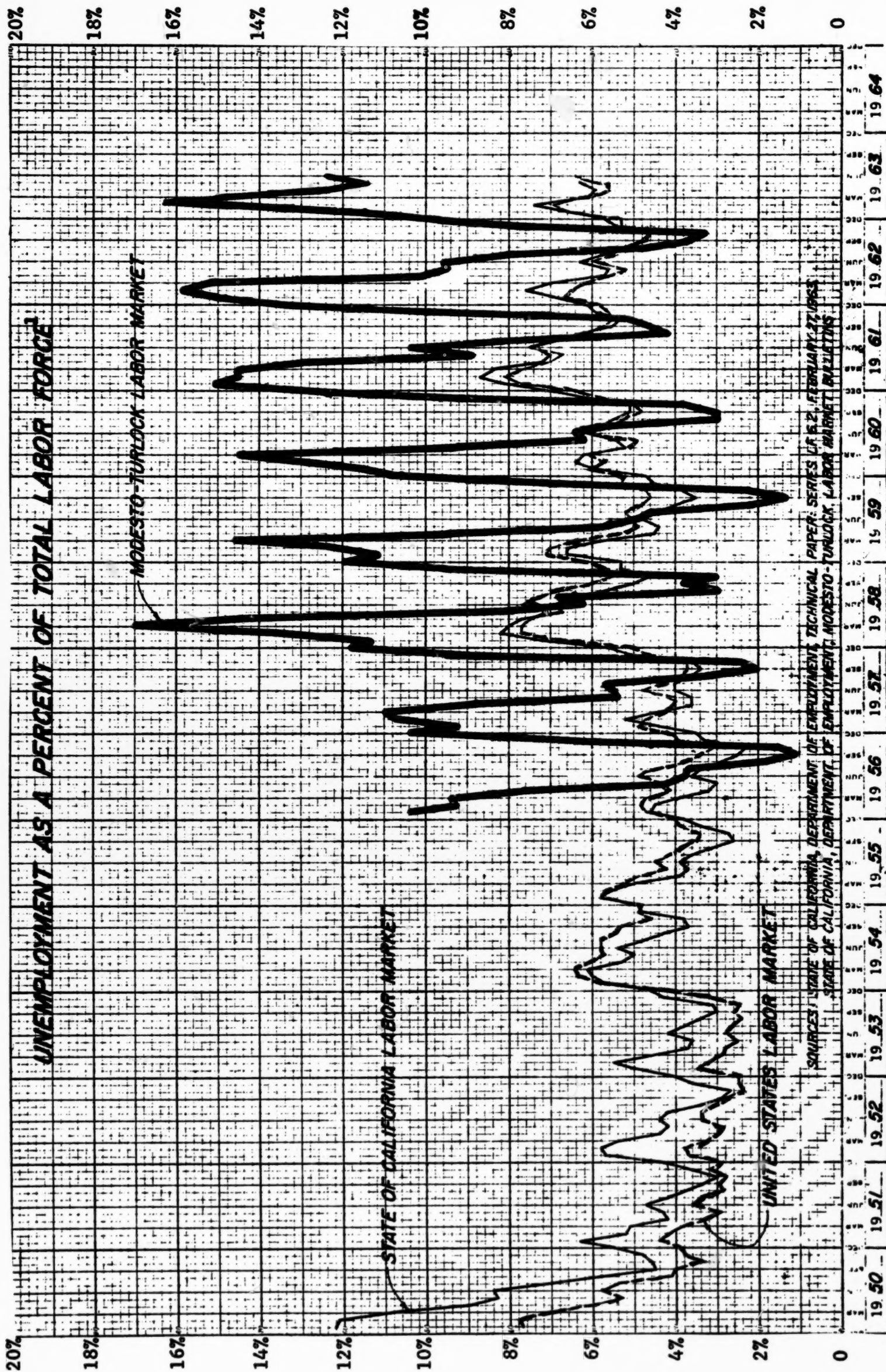
The nature of the seasonal operation, however, makes it impossible to hire workers over long periods of time so that seasonal employers make no effort to reduce worker turnover since it is impossible to reduce their contributions to the fund. The effort here is directed toward maintaining as large a readily available work force as is necessary to handle any particular crop being processed at the moment.

1 Appendix A - Stanislaus County.

2 Occupational Supply and Demand for November, 1961
State of California, Department of Employment, Interior Area Memorandum,
No. 725, dated January 15, 1962.

3 Ibid.

TABLE I.



1 Modesto-Turlock Labor Market Bulletins
 California State Department of Employment
 as prepared for the Committee on Automation, Forward Modesto Committee

Over a period of years it will be noted that the peak employment months occur in August and September and the peak unemployment months are January, February, and March. The seven month period between April and November shows the greatest amount of employment for the year. It should be noted that this fluctuation is greatest in the agriculturally oriented occupations while less fluctuation in the total numbers employed in the building and contracting groups is noted.

In an article in the Modesto Bee, Friday, July 26, 1963, the rate of unemployment in Stanislaus County for June of 1963 was reported at 12.4 percent. Farm employment was down 9 percent with 1300 fewer jobs filled than in June of 1962. The newspaper also reported "the seasonal nature of much of this area's industry makes the jobless rate consistently high. April's topped 14 percent and department officials recall 15 percent figures in winters".¹

The fluctuation of other industries in relation to the canning and processing industry is noted in a report on Employment Trends in California Canning and Preserving Industry as follows:

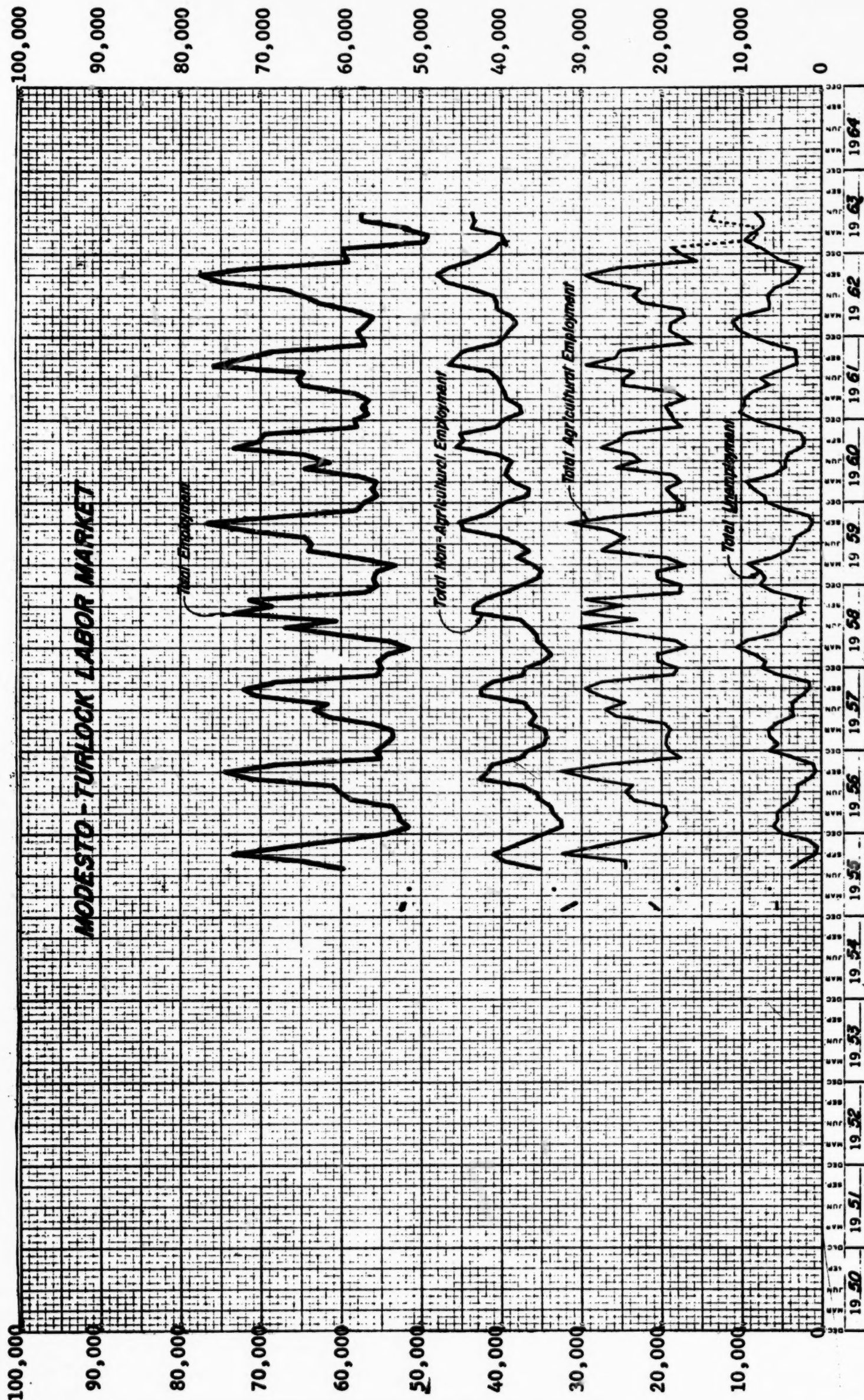
"Typically, as the canning season gets underway, employment rises in steel mills, tin can, glass jar manufacturing plants, paper mills, and printing establishments as well as in other industries that supply canners. In the nonmanufacturing industries, employment picks up sharply in trucking, railroads, and water transportation as the crops move from the fields to the canneries and from the canneries to the wholesalers."²

These fluctuations are noted in the following table showing employment over a period of years in the Modesto-Turlock Labor Market.

1 Modesto Bee, June 26, 1963

2 Employment Trends in California's Canning and Preserving Industry, 1950-61, P. 6.

TABLE II.
AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT¹



¹ Modesto-Turlock Labor Market Bulletin
California State Department of Employment
as prepared for the Committee on Automation, Forward Modesto Committee

Labor Forces

Although there has been industrial growth in the area in recent years, this growth continues to be agriculturally oriented and therefore requires a sizeable seasonal labor force. A review of the growing and processing calendar indicates that three groups of workers are needed to carry on the work: (1) general farm workers occupied in cultivation of crops, pruning, thinning, and workers occupied in cultivation of crops, pruning, thinning, and land preparation, (2) harvest workers, and (3) food processors.

At the present time workers of all three groups are drawn from the low income groups with women making up a large part of the processing labor force and migrant workers augmenting the harvest work force. Local workers usually handle the harvesting of vegetables, hay, berries, and nuts. Migrant workers augment the harvesting force in strawberries, apricots, peaches, and grapes. Mexican Nationals are used for melons, tomatoes, and other crops as labor shortages develop. Migrant workers also work in cultivation of sugar beets, tomatoes, melons, and vegetables while the pruning is done by local workers.¹

¹

Figures obtained from the Farm Labor Office for 1961-62 showing the make up of the farm labor force of Stanislaus County are as follows:

<u>Apricots (June)</u>	<u>Melons (August)</u>	<u>Tomatoes (October)</u>
3100 total	500 total	2700 total
1600 migrant	300 Mexican Nationals	1800 Mexican Nationals
<u>Apricots and Peaches (July)</u>	<u>Grapes (August and Sept.)</u>	<u>Nuts (October)</u>
9500 seasonal locals	2200 seasonal locals	1000 total
7100 migrants	1600 migrants	primarily seasonal locals

Month	Harvesting	Processing	Cultivation
January	miscellaneous vegetables	poultry vegetable freezing	orchard pruning vineyard pruning
February	miscellaneous vegetables		pruning ground preparation
March	miscellaneous vegetables		pruning completed
April	hay	spring vegetables spinach asparagus carrots peas	peach thinning *sugar beet cultivation *row crop cultivation *tomato planting
May	hay peas *strawberries		orchard thinning *melon cultivation *vegetable cultivation *sugar beet cultivation *melon thinning
June	*apricots bush berries hay	spring vegetables finished	(workers in this group will move into harvesting during these months)
August	*peaches *melons *tomatoes vegetables almonds	peaches tomatoes	
September	*walnuts and almonds *peaches *grapes -*tomatoes -*melons	tomato canning and preserving walnuts and almonds	
October	-*tomatoes *grapes almonds beans corn hay -melons		
November	*tomatoes (until frost)		orchard and vineyard pruning
December			orchard and vineyard pruning
*work force augmented by migrant workers			
-work force augmented by Mexican Nationals			

Worker specialization, or worker preference for one type of crop or work over another, create harvesting problems for growers, in that domestic or migrant workers will shift from one crop, such as strawberry harvesting which requires "stoop labor" as soon as other work, such as orchard thinning, becomes available. This, then, leaves the grower with no readily available local labor force with which to complete his harvesting. It is at this point that contracts were made with Mexican Nationals to complete the harvest.

It should be noted here that in May of 1963, Congress defeated the petition for the renewal of Public Law 78 allowing for the continued importation of Mexican workers, with the program to be terminated in January of 1964. Hearings are now being conducted concerning the reinstitution of this program. The outcome of these discussions is not known at this time, however locally there appears to be great resistance to the termination of this law as Mexican Nationals are used in various crops, particularly melons and tomatoes.

A pilot project using youth in the fields was also carried on during the summer of 1963 in the Modesto area. The program was restricted to youth between 12 and 16. The primary aim of this program was to create positive attitudes concerning work and provide opportunities for children of this age group to work. Approximately 34 children from three Modesto schools participated in this program, picking Boysenberries for approximately 2½ weeks. Although the purpose of this pilot project is aimed primarily at developing positive work attitudes, it did in a very small way provide an additional work force.

Trends in Mechanization in the Canning Industry.¹

"California canneries have long been the most highly mechanized in the United States. Two principal factors underlie the mechanization of the canneries--specialized crops and the relatively great volume of these crops. Elaborate equipment is needed to can such California crops as peaches, apricots, fruit juices and asparagus. Then too, a high degree of mechanization is required to handle the large volume of raw material that is typically processed during the canning season. Primarily as a result of these two factors, the canning industry has been slowly mechanized over the years as new machines and processes have gradually spread throughout the industry. In recent years, the canning industry appears to have begun to leave the stage of conveyORIZED production and enter the stage of full-scale automation. This latter stage may be characterized by highest volume and lowest unit cost; automatic handling of materials and product; automatic line processing by product; automatic control; and continuous flow from raw material to finished product. The former stage, conveyORIZED production, in which the industry has excelled for many years, is characterized by high volume and moderate unit costs; conveyor handling of materials between machines (some automatic); straight line processing by product; and hand feeding of machines.

¹ This section taken directly from California Canning and Preserving Industry, 1950-1961; A report prepared for the Labor-Management Automation Committee, California Canning Industry, October 1962, pps. 9-10

The major impetus towards mechanization in the industry appears to have occurred during World War II when manpower was short and demand for canned goods was particularly high. During this period, many machines and practices that are standard in the industry today were first introduced. Needless to say, they were accompanied by reductions in labor requirements in almost all departments of the canneries. For example, the changeover to lift trucks and pallets permitted two men to do the work of between 25 and 30 in the receiving department of one large cannery; the introduction of pallet handling and casing machines permitted three men to do the work of six truckers and six hand stackers in the warehouse. (Incidentally, the latter were at one time among the highest paid workers in the canneries. Today, this job no longer exists.) During the war the semiautomatic pitting machine, which requires only two persons to operate, was introduced thus eliminating much of the work done by hand pitters. Automatic fillers also came into use at this time. The automatic filler, operated by two women, replaced hand fillers on peaches, apricots, and tomatoes and displaced 20 women formerly required to fill a smaller number of cans by hand. In the inspection process, the use of "turnover" tables which automatically turn fruit over for inspection eliminated the need for 12 women per inspection table. Also, about this time, the "mechanical man" was adopted in some canneries. This device places filled cans on trays in the "tailing off" operation on the cooling platform--a job formerly done by men. Two men using this machine can do the work that eight once did.

The machines outlined above were coming into use 20 years ago in large canneries and are now in general use throughout the industry. Today, these devices have been further refined and made more automatic. In the receiving departments of canneries where the cans are trucked in on pallets, the use of automatic depalletizers has been introduced. In this operation, pallets containing about 20 layers of cans are moved to the depalletizer by a fork-lift truck and placed on an elevator that automatically raises the pallet a layer at a time while a mechanical arm sweeps each layer of cans onto a conveyor which then carries the cans to a storage loft. One of these machines will replace eight of a crew of ten men formerly employed as forklifters. Another machine that has been refined in recent years, is the peach and apricot pitter. This machine has become fully automatic and is being installed in place of the semiautomatic pitter which is operated by two women. Other machines and methods that have come into general use in recent years include: pear peeling machines; tomato peeling and coring machines; rotary fillers; spiced peach reamers; devices for sorting by an "electronic eye", bulk boxes instead of 50-lb lug boxes for moving crops from the field to the cannery; and the automatic dumpers in the receiving department. This is not by any means an exhaustive list of examples of changes in cannery technology but merely indicates the types of changes that have, and are still occurring in the industry."

The major findings of the report on the Canning and Processing Industry as they affect job opportunities in Stanislaus County may be summarized as follows:¹

- The past decade has been one of great progress in food processing technology, marketing methods, and institutional arrangements. This has made it possible to increase output substantially without increasing employment levels.
- Employment in the canning and preserving industry as a whole has remained relatively level over the past eleven years (the trend will seem to differ depending on what year is taken as a base for comparison, and year-to-year fluctuations in output and employment make an exact reading hard to get).
- In recent years, at least, increased mechanization seems to have held down the creation of new jobs. A few new canneries have been established but output has usually been expanded almost entirely by more efficient equipment.
- There is very little evidence that year-round employment opportunities have increased very much.
- Production workers appear to be a gradually smaller proportion of all wage and salary workers in the industry. This is the case during the peak months as well as during off seasons, and reflects a more rapid decrease in production worker employment than in total wage and salary employment. The trend is most marked in the San Francisco - Oakland, San Jose, and Sacramento areas, but is widespread.
- The average workweek during the peak months seems to recently have been shortened.
- Mechanization in Stanislaus County has occurred, however there is little evidence that this mechanization has reduced employment opportunities. Rather it appears that industry expansion has absorbed any displaced workers.²

Work Patterns.

At the present time, worker specialization, worker preference for one type of crop or work over another, and present hiring practices have produced a number of "work forces" which are highly seasonal, and/or intermittent as in the case of the general farm workers. In some cases, workers from the Modesto area will go elsewhere to pick peaches during the peach season in Stanislaus County.

¹ Ibid, P. 59

² Employment Trends in California Canning and Preserving Industry, P. 52.

A look at agricultural activities over the span of a year would seem to indicate that the greatest potential for creating a stable year-round work force with a variety of skills or up-grading a specific group would lie in the general farm worker group since general farm activities are carried on throughout the year in one form or another. Training for general farm work is now usually carried out by individual farmers who themselves vary widely in training and management skills.

Within any one particular work force, some individuals will work with only one crop while some will work as many as require workers. There will be a wide variation in the number of weeks that any one worker works. Worker preference and worker specialization account for this. It must also be noted that some workers, particularly in the women's processing force, will work only until they have worked sufficient time to qualify for unemployment rights at whatever level they have set as necessary for family income for the year.

Table IV
Weeks Worked in 1959 in
Stanislaus County² and Modesto City¹

Weeks Worked	Stanislaus County	(Sample) (67,688)	Modesto City	(Sample) (16,277)
		%		%
50-52 Weeks	31,303	44.7	8,897	54.0
48-49 Weeks	3,811	5.6	766	4.7
40-47 Weeks	6,384	9.4	1,533	8.7
27-39 Weeks	6,789	10.0	1,463	8.0
14-26 Weeks	7,609	11.2	1,525	9.3
13 Weeks or less	11,792	17.4	2,093	12.0

From the table above it will be noted that 28.6% of county sampling worked less than 6 months.

Of the sampling in Modesto City 21.3% worked less than 6 months.

1 1960 Decennial Census, General Social Economic Characteristics
Table 76, P. 6-356

2 Ibid, Table 86, P. 6-438

As will be noted below 20.6% of workers in Stanislaus County are employed in Agriculture or Agriculturally oriented industries while only 3.4% of those living within the City of Modesto are so employed.

Table V

Class of Worker in Modesto City¹ and Stanislaus County²

Class of Worker	Modesto City Total 13,410	Stanislaus County Total 51,561
Employed in Agriculture	447	8,763
Private Wage and Salary Worker	103	4,292
Government	--	---
Self-Employed	110	4,076
Unpaid family	4	411
Employed in Non-Agriculture	12,963	42,528
Private Wage and Salary Worker	8,862	30,393
Government	2,285	6,840
Self-Employed	1,668	5,062
Unpaid family	148	503

The Employment status of the city and county labor force at the time of the 1960 Census was as follows:

Table VI

Employment Status by City³ and County⁴

Civilian Labor Force--14 Years or older	Modesto City			Stanislaus County		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	9286	5014	14,300	38,929	18,105	57,034
Employed	8736	4676	13,412	35,589	15,972	51,561
Unemployed	550	338	888	3,340	2,133	5,473
% Unemployed	5.9	6.7	6.0	8.5	11.7	9.5

The persistent rate of unemployment coupled with the lack of employment opportunities for low income groups has led the Federal Government to designate Stanislaus County as a federally deprived or underprivileged area.

1 All statistics concerning social and economic characteristics of persons are taken as of April 1, 1960. All these statistics are based on a 25% sample of the population.

2 1960 Decennial Census; Table 84, P. 6-426; Table 74, P. 6-363

3 1960 Decennial Census; Table 73, P. 6-304

4 1960 Decennial Census; Table 83, P. 6-420

Employment and Wage Potential among Low Income Groups

Because of job requirements and educational requirements, persons in low income groups are limited to seasonal employment or a few year-round jobs which require little or no training or education. Among the year-round jobs in this category are laborer, janitor, warehouseman and watchman. The Community Wage Survey indicates employment potential and wages for these four occupations in 1961 as follows:¹

	Wage Per Hour 1961		Number of Employees	
	<u>Private Firm</u>	<u>Government Agencies</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Government</u>
Laborer	2.06	2.04	391	72
Janitor	1.89	1.95	75	81
Warehouseman	2.25	Insuff. Sample	114	Insuff. Sample
Watchman	2.11	2.20 (1962)	22	7

Over a four year period the number of laborers' jobs have dropped from 846 in 1959 to 239 in 1962, or 72%, in private firms and 80 to 34 or 57%, in government agencies. In other words, approximately 3 out of every 4 jobs have been eliminated in the last 3 years in these categories. What happens to these people? It should be noted that jobs requiring little or no training or educational background are diminishing both in year-round and seasonal employment.

1961 seasonal reports by the US Department of Labor show wages for farm workers ranged from \$1.00 an hour to \$1.15 per hour depending on the type of crop being harvested. In the payment for some crops, wages were earned on piece work rates.² Seasonal workers in Stanislaus County earned wages at this rate depending on how long they worked during the picking and processing season.

¹ Stanislaus County Personnel Management Council,
Community Wage Survey, March 1962, 21 pages.

² U. S. Department of Labor - Farm Labor Market Developments
Farm Wage Rates and Trends - 1960-61, March and April, 1962, pps. 22-40

1960 Census figures show family income figures as follows:

Table VII

Income in 1959 of Families and Persons in
Stanislaus County¹ and Modesto City²

Income Brackets	Stanislaus County		Modesto City	
	Number, Families	Total and %	Number, Families	Total and %
Under \$1,000	2,416		358	
\$1,000 to 1,999	3,337	<u>9933</u>	609	<u>1659</u>
2,000 to 2,999	4,180	24.5%	692	16.8%
3,000 to 3,999	4,303		762	
4,000 to 4,999	4,691	<u>14,032</u>	971	<u>2858</u>
5,000 to 5,999	5,038	34.5%	1,126	28.9%
6,000 to 6,999	4,434		1,081	
7,000 to 7,999	3,256	<u>10,091</u>	867	<u>2725</u>
8,000 to 8,999	2,401	24.9%	777	27.7%
9,000 to 9,999	1,670		640	
10,000 to 14,999	3,246	<u>4916</u>	1,266	<u>1906</u>
		12.1%		19.3%
15,000 to 24,999	1,071		430	
		<u>1506</u>		<u>658</u>
25,000 and over	435	3.7%	228	6.6%
Totals	40,478		9,807	

Median Family Income -----	Stanislaus County	5,260
	Modesto City	6,357
	State of Calif.	6,726

¹ 1960 Decennial Census, General, Social & Economics Characteristics,
Table 86, Stanislaus County, P. 6-438

² Ibid, Table 76, Modesto, P. 6-356

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Some indication of the educational level of citizens 25 years or older as a group can be gained by looking at the figures of the 1960 Census.

Table VIII

Years of schooling completed for the
City of Modesto and Stanislaus County

	City of Modesto ¹			Stanislaus County ²		
Number of respondents	Male	Female	Total	Males	Females	Total
25 years or older	10,023	5,373	15,396	42,677	45,000	87,677
No school	162	22	184	1,449	909	2,358
Elem. grades 1-4	425	28	453	3,329	2,373	5,702
Elem. grades 5-6	564	96	660	3,330	3,125	6,455
Elem. grades 7	547	71	618	3,583	3,121	6,704
Elem. grades 8	1,435	327	1,762	8,320	8,770	17,090
H. S. 1-3 years	1,872	1,076	2,948	8,187	9,269	17,456
H. S. 4 years	2,284	2,381	4,663	8,023	11,122	19,145
College 1-3 years	1,355	921	2,276	3,568	4,297	7,865
College 4 years	1,379	451	1,830	2,888	2,214	5,102
Median school completed	12.0	12.4		9.5	10.4	

Translated into educational levels, these figures are as follows:

	Modesto		Stanislaus County	
	%	No.	%	No.
4th grade or less (functional illiterate)	4.1	637	9.1	8,060
less than 8th grade	12.4	1915	24.2	21,219
less than H.S. diploma	43.1	6625	63.6	55,765
High School graduates	56.9	8769	36.4	32,112

Comparing these figures to the numbers of persons now enrolled in adult education programs in elementary and high school education would indicate that much work needs to be done in adapting the programs to the needs of this group and develop procedures to enable them to participate in existing programs.

¹ 1960 Decennial Census- General Social and Economic Characteristics of the population; Table 73, P. 6-296

² Ibid Table 83, P. 6-420

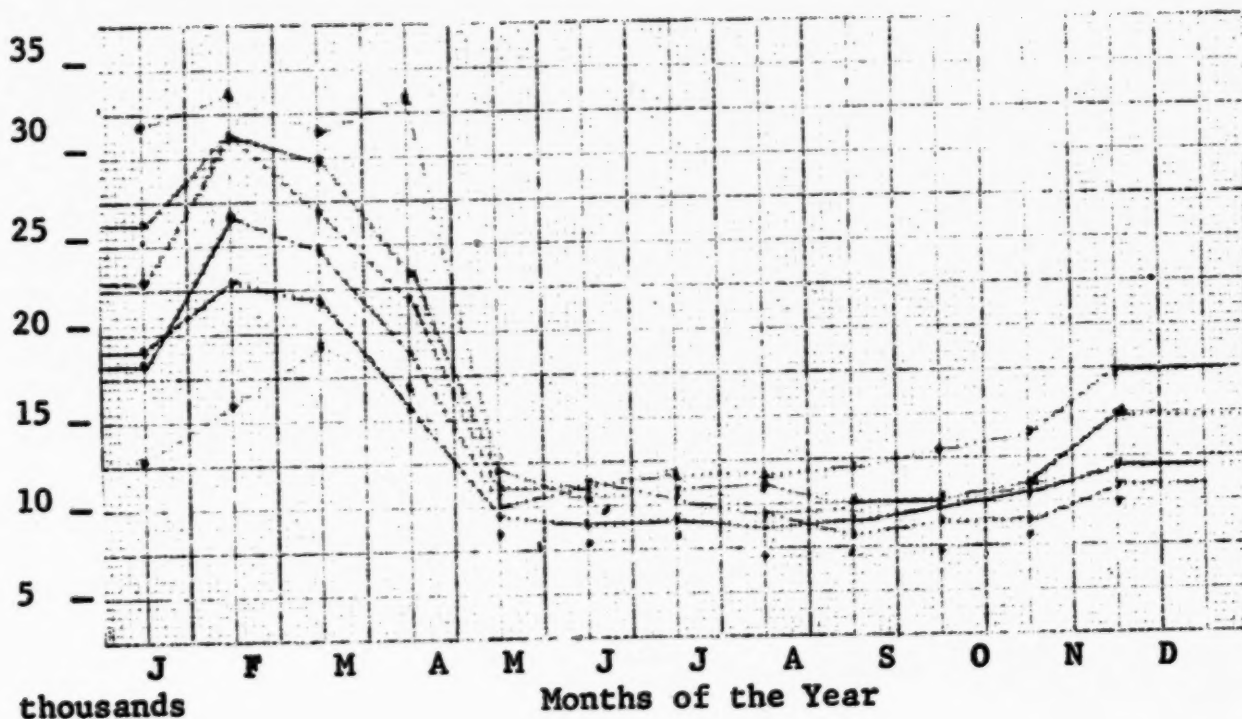
HEALTH AND WELFARE CHARACTERISTICS

Welfare Programs

General Assistance

This program is almost entirely one of the distribution of foodstuffs to persons who are seasonally unemployed. During periods of high employment, this program is primarily one of indigent aid; however, during the periods of high unemployment from December to April, from 1,000 to 1,500 families of the unemployed in Stanislaus County will receive aid. Foodstuffs for the most part are surplus agricultural commodities; however, supplementary foods to allow for a balanced diet are added to the distribution.

Table IX
General Assistance in Stanislaus County
by Persons Over a Five-Year Period¹



¹ Prepared from figures provided by the Stanislaus County Welfare Department

In some cases, heads of needy households are requested to do some work for the county in return for the food stuffs. During the winter of 1962-63, 969 families were seen under the employable program requesting general assistance.¹ In May of 1963 425 of these cases were surveyed yielding the following information:

Birthplace of Male Head of the House

Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas.....	223
Mexican.....	55
Native Californians.....	51
Other Alien.....	1
Other.....	95

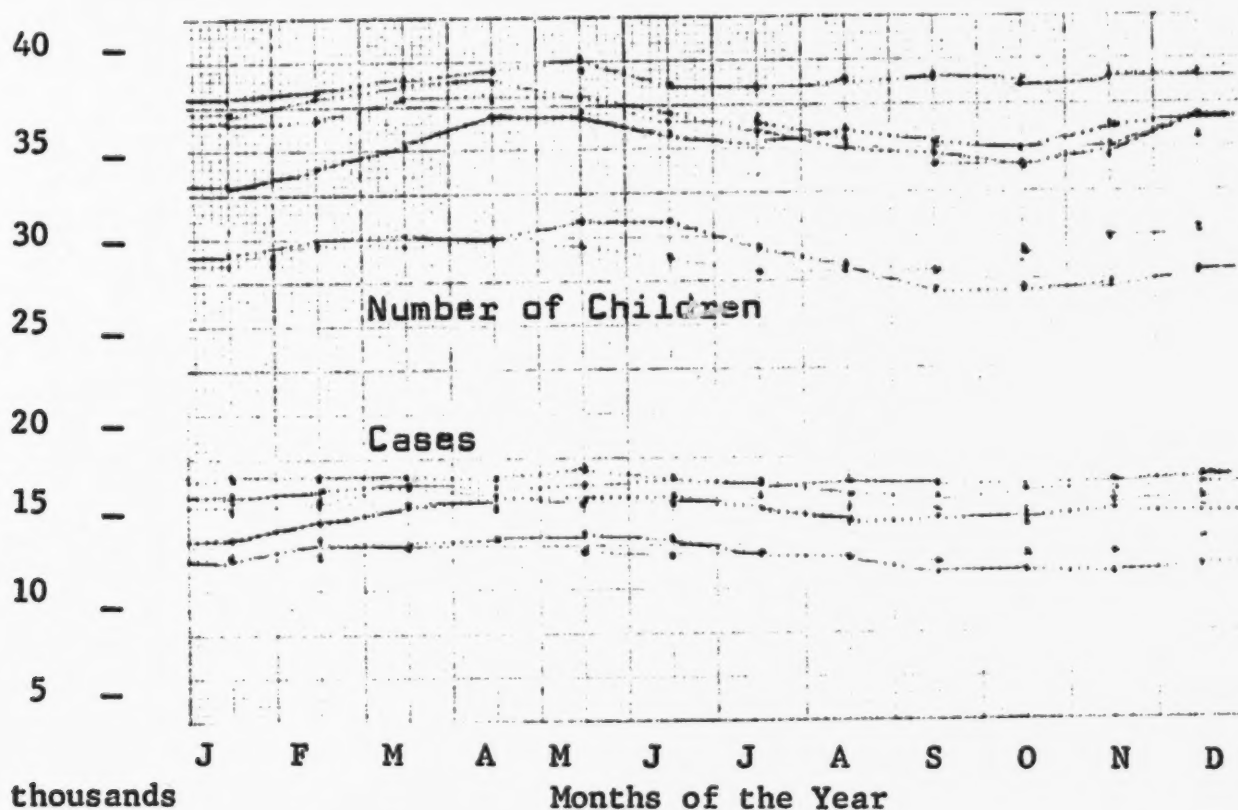
Of this group 24% or 102 heads of households were receiving Unemployment Insurance Benefits. 16 of these were referred to schools for further training.

¹ Prepared from figures provided by the Stanislaus County Welfare Department

Aid to Needy Children

Aid to needy children is a cash payment program to support children who have no father supporting the family or whose father is incapacitated and unable to work. Payments are based on a family budget determined for each case by the Welfare Department. All income is considered in establishing the budget level necessary for each case. Income support is given up to the level of the budget, up to the maximum amount set by the state. From statistics given by the Department of Welfare, it will be noted that cases in this type of aid usually fluctuate a little with seasonal employment.

Table X
Aid to Needy Children by Cases and Number
of Children Over a Six Year Period¹



As might be expected, persons receiving Aid to Needy Children will be found living in those areas which have been designated as low income and usually where housing is substandard. A map prepared by the Cities-County Planning Committee in the publication Facing the Facts to Fight Blight shows that a higher incidence of cases of Aid to Needy Children reside in the South and East Modesto Areas than in the other sections of the city.²

¹ Prepared from figures provided by the Stanislaus County Welfare Department.

² "Facing the Facts to Fight Blight," pps. 24-37

During the spring of 1963, case workers at the Department of Welfare surveyed a 10% sampling of the Aid to Needy Children caseload. The following information concerning ages and educational levels was secured:

<u>Age</u>	<u>Incapacitated Father (23)</u>	<u>Stepfather (15)</u>	<u>Mother (117)</u>
Under 21	0	0	5.2%
21-30	9.1%	5.5%	28.7%
31-40	22.8%	38.9%	30.4%
41-50	27.2%	27.8%	28.7%
51-65	18.1%	27.8%	7%
Over 65	22.8%	0	0

Education Level

4th grade or less	26.1%	13.3%	7.7%
5 - 8 grade	56.5%	40.0%	41.7%
9 - 12 grade	13.0%	33.4%	45.3%
H.S. Graduate	0	13.3%	4.3%
Any college	4.4%	0	1.7%

This summary would seem to have two implications: (1) that 64% of the mothers surveyed are below the age of 40 and are presently in their child bearing years so could be public charges for some time to come, and (2) 49.4% of the mothers surveyed do not have a sufficient level of education to insure that they will be employable so that they may assume the responsibility for the support of their children.

New Welfare Legislation

During the 1963 session of the Legislature, new Welfare legislation was enacted which will extend aid to children of unemployed fathers. The effects of this legislation as it applies to Stanislaus County will not be known until early in 1964. Other provisions of this legislation are opportunities for more effective coordination between agencies, possibility of aid payments to be made with the recipient participating in work or training experiences, and broadening the concept of administrative services to allow for the contract for services from education, employment, public health, and vocational rehabilitation agencies where these are not available in the community through the regular programs of these agencies.

In an article in the Modesto Bee the Director of the Department of Welfare indicated that "he anticipates about 600 to 700 new ANC cases as of February 1. About one fifth of these will be eligible for the work program." The article also reported the 1963-64 Welfare department budget to be \$14,808,607.

Health¹

Using figures from the County Health Department, the Cities-County Advisory Planning Committee plotted the incidence of cases of tuberculosis, infant mortality, and venereal disease. In all cases, the heaviest concentration of cases occurred in the downtown core of Modesto as well as in the sub-standard housing areas.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

Police¹

As noted in the booklet Facing the Facts to Fight Blight, in the incidence of major crime, a greater number of persons involved in this type of crime live in the South and East Modesto areas than in other sections of the city.

Incidence of Fire²

In mapping the incidence of structural fires over a period of a year, a higher concentration was reported in sub-standard housing areas of South and East Modesto than in other sections of the city. Such factors as faulty wiring, unsafe heater installation, accumulated trash in yards and vacant lots, unsafe home appliances, and faulty flue and fireplace construction are all cited as frequent causes of fires in these areas. Leaving small children unattended and smoking in bed also contribute to the problem.

Attitudes Toward Low Income Groups

It is difficult to assess the attitudes toward self-improvement and education held by persons in the low income groups in Modesto, but these cannot be overlooked in considering the characteristics of this group. It can be noted, however, that high school students of lower income groups now participate in school activities and compete for school offices which was not the case ten years ago. The evening high school Principal has also indicated that the makeup of the evening high school student body is increasing from the low income residential areas which would seem to indicate a growing awareness of the necessity of completing a high school education.

Opinions given by local officials as to why people live in blighted areas reported in Facing the Facts to Fight Blight are as follows:³

Economic reasons (seasonal employment, low rent old age pensions)	60%
Personal (closeness to family and friends, lack of self-respect, instability)	20%
Only areas available (racial, size of family)	10%
Lack of education (unskilled)	5%
Area amenities (closeness to work, not blight conscious)	5%

1 Stanislaus Cities-County Advisory Planning Committee, Facing the Facts to Fight Blight - pps. 40-42

2 Ibid. p. 42.

3 Ibid. pps. 70-71.

In answer to the question "What is the Blighted Area Attitude?"-- these same officials gave their opinions as follows:¹

Feel need for improvement	46%
Unconcerned	45%
Feel no need for improvement	9%

It must be borne in mind that these are the opinions of officials in the community who are not members of the low income group. At the present time no research on the attitudes of this group is available.

People in this group will often remark that a good education helps a person get ahead, however they lack sufficient education background or personal fortitude to embark on an educational program. Some say that they are "getting along all right, just making ends meet."

Employment and welfare workers indicate that some workers prefer seasonal employment to year-round employment. These workers also note that for some people in the low income groups, the cycle of seasonal employment, welfare, and unemployment is an accepted way of life and they evidently have no desire to break the cycle by their own efforts.

However, it should be observed that failure to participate in continuing educational activities may be due to a variety of causes. There could be a lack of awareness that such programs exist and are available to them, scheduling of classes which start during the seasonal employment period, lack of an understanding that they can change their employment and living standards through successful educational activity, or lack of money for clothes, transportation, and books.

¹ Stanislaus Cities-County Advisory Planning Committee, Facing the Facts to Fight Blight - pps. 70-71.

II

CHARACTERISTICS OF LOW INCOME GROUPS IN SOUTH AND EAST MODESTO

Geographical Location of Low Income Groups in Modesto

Based on a housing survey made by the Stanislaus Cities-County Advisory Planning Committee in 1959, the housing areas requiring rehabilitation or redevelopment are generally found south of the Tuolumne River, in the Airport District, and to a lesser degree, west of Highway 99 in the older section of central Modesto.¹ As is natural where sub-standard, low cost housing is found, a greater concentration of low income persons are found. These areas also account for the largest number of aid to needy children cases as well as greater frequency in fire and police calls in the city.²

If the general plan of the Cities-County Advisory Planning Committee is carried out, it is anticipated that some of the sub-standard residential area in Census Tracts 17, 18, 22, and 23 will disappear as freeway and industrial changes take place. Those areas along the railway tracks are designated for industrial development under the Modesto-Ceres-Empire General Development Plan which has been prepared by the planning staff.³

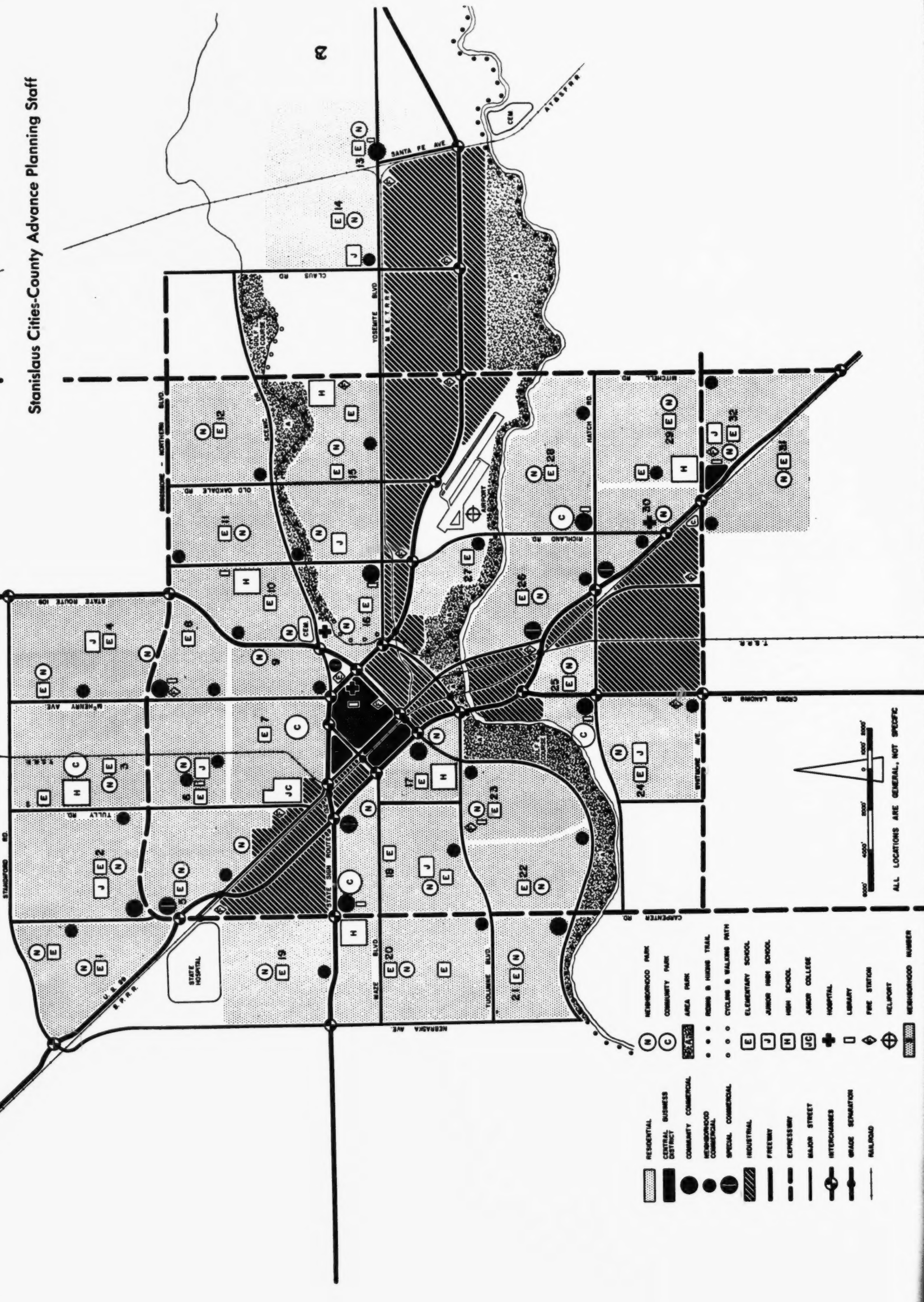
1 Facing the Facts to Fight Blight - Stanislaus Cities-County Advisory Planning Committee, January, 1960, p. 51

2 Ibid, pps. 3-24

3 Modesto-Ceres-Empire Area General Plan, Stanislaus Cities-County Advance Planning Staff. (See next page for plan.)

MODESTO - CERRES - EMPIRE GENERAL PLAN

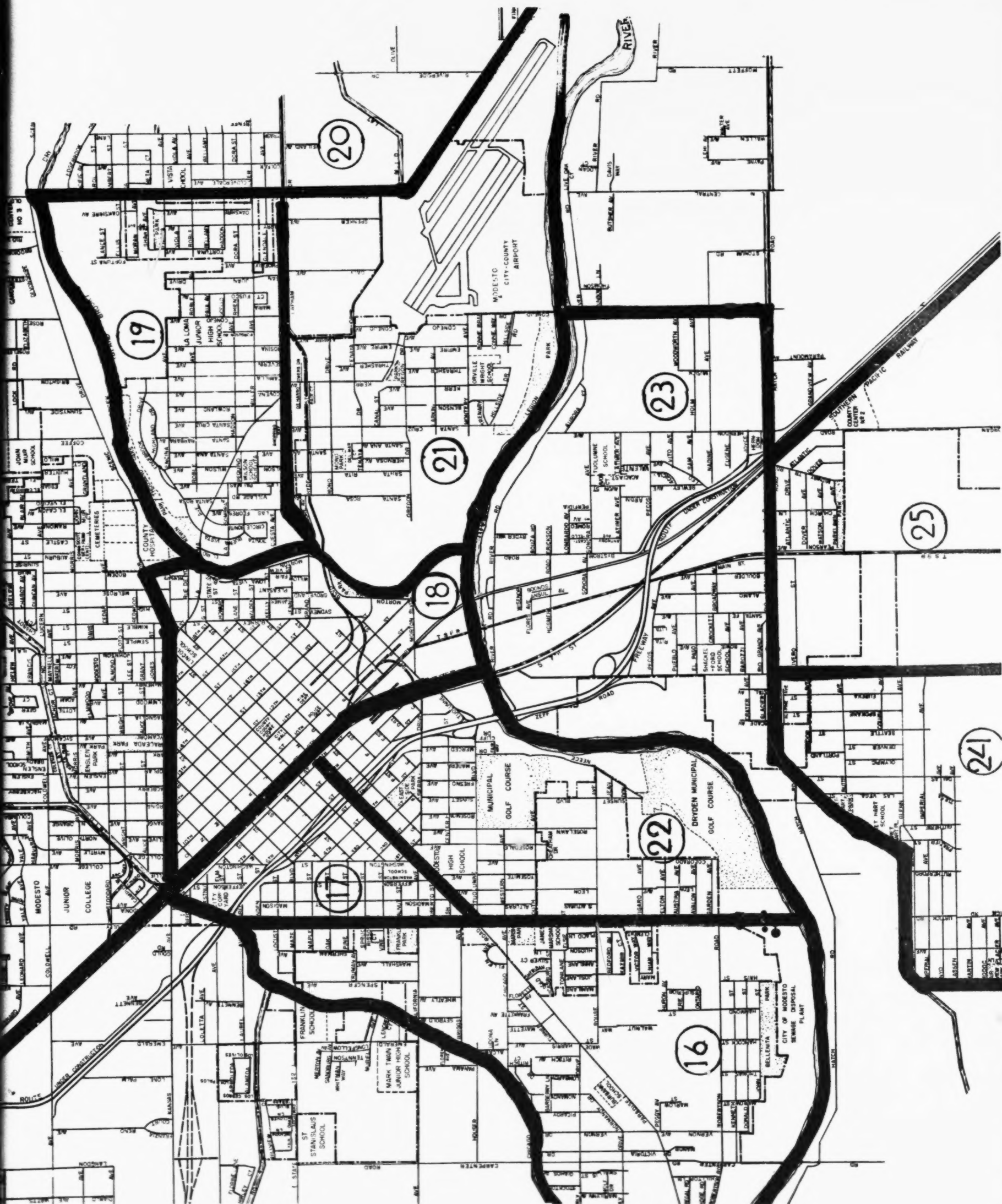
Stanislaus Cities-County Advance Planning Staff



ALL LOCATIONS ARE GENERAL, NOT SPECIFIC

Based on census data and Planning Committee reports, it would appear that most low income families reside in the South and East area of Modesto. Since the geographical confines of the Modesto Junior College District limit the area in which classes may be held by the Adult Division, it was decided to analyze only those census tracts which fall within the district. Admittedly there are other areas within the county which have similar characteristics; however, for the purposes of this study, tracted census data has been compiled for only those tracts within the Junior College District, numbers 16 through 26. (See next page.)

In an effort to present as comprehensive a picture of the general social and economic characteristics of the population as possible, various information from the census has been brought together for each tract and briefly summarized. After an analysis of each tract, census data for all the tracts will be compared to city and county figures.



SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS

Perhaps the most revealing information is the rate of unemployment reported by census tract.^{1,2}

Census tracts	Males in Civilian Labor Force over 14	% Unemployed	Females in Civilian Workforce over 14	% Unemployed
16	1657	11.2	835	15.8
17	618	11.5	274	9.5
18	836	17.7	580	6.6
19	1267	6.3	703	10.7
20	1101	9.1	508	12.9
21	914	15.6	480	16.5
22	873	6.4	593	13.3
23	1160	28.1	488	31.6
24	813	22.0	409	28.4
25	715	24.8	353	24.6
City of Modesto ³	9286	5.9	5014	6.7
Stanislaus County	38928	8.5	18105	11.7

In comparing the percentage of unemployed in each census tract, it is obvious that in most cases the residents in each tract concerned experience a considerably higher amount of unemployment when compared to the average figure and in fact account for much of the unemployment in the county.

In looking at the occupational group of residents, one finds that the occupations reported are spread out rather evenly throughout the various classifications with the exception of Census Tracts 19 where a higher percentage of the residents fall in the professional and managerial categories than in the other tracts and in Census Tracts 24 and 25 where respondents fell more in to the Operative, Service and Laborer classifications.⁴

Of persons participating in adult classes responding to a questionnaire, 189 indicated that they were then employed in the occupation of their training and 22 indicated that they were occupied in other work. 174 respondents indicated they were employed full time, part, or self-employed. 19 were unemployed, 10 were full-time students, and 42 were housewives. Only 1 indicated that he was retired.⁵

1 1960 Decennial Census, Force Characteristics by Table P-39 based on a 25% sample of the population.

2 It must be kept in mind that the census was taken in April of 1960. In Stanislaus County, there is still considerable seasonal unemployment at this time.

3 See table on page 25.

4 Appendix B table

5 Adult Student Survey - Conducted by the Adult Division, Modesto Junior College, during the Spring Semester, 1962, with 4041 students responding to a questionnaire.

Related to the question of employment is the amount of Family Income reported in 1959. Comparing the income reported in the tracted areas with that reported in the City of Modesto as a whole, it should be noted that all census tracts show a much heavier concentration of persons in the low income groups than does the city as a whole.

Census ¹ Tracts	0 to \$2,999	\$3,000- \$5,999	\$6,000- \$8,999	\$9,000- \$14,999	\$15,000 and over
16	23.3	36.8	30.41	7.7	1.78
17	44.48	38.34	11.5	5.06	.61
18	34.66	35.9	18.29	9.22	1.93
19	7.64	48.61	31.94	11.81	0.0
20	18.05	37.79	34.51	8.23	1.42
21	33.4	38.96	20.21	6.05	1.37
22	28.73	48.51	16.8	5.96	0
23	39.89	36.07	17.44	6.37	.32
24	34.89	36.34	19.35	8.82	.65
25	42.31	34.22	16.99	5.9	.58
Modesto City	24.5	34.5	24.9	12.1	3.7
Stanislaus County	16.8	28.9	27.7	19.3	6.6

Adult Students residing in the tracted areas reported their total family income as follows:²

Under \$2,000	22
\$2,000 - \$4,000	39
\$4,000 - \$6,000	79
\$6,000 - \$9,000	45
Over \$10,000	35

Comparing this information with the income reported by residents in the low income areas of South and East Modesto, it seems clear that the present adult education program does not touch upon the large group of unemployed and persons earning a marginal income living in the area.

¹ 1960 Decennial Census - Census Tracts, P. 1.

² Adult Student Survey

AGE AND ETHNIC GROUPS

In the ten tracted areas in the South and East Modesto area, approximately two-thirds of the total population reported in the 1960 census is age 18 or over. A little over 10% is age 65 and over. The heaviest concentration of older people is found in tracts 17, 18, and 22 which are located in the older central downtown area of Modesto. Approximately 1000 persons made up of non-whites are indicated in the census figures as Negro and other races. These are primarily residents of census tract 17.

HOUSING IN THE SOUTH AND EAST MODESTO AREA

According to the 1960 U. S. Census, of the ten census tracts making up what might be called the lower income area of Modesto, seven of the tracts showed that over 50% of the family heads reporting owned their own homes. Three tracts had less than 50% occupation by home owners. At least 50% of the houses were judged sound by census standards. The greatest amount of deterioration and delapidation was found in tracts 17, 18, and 21. These also showed the highest amount of rental property. Of the area, these three tracts would probably show less population stability than the others. Mobile trailer units are also found in this area with Census Tract 23 showing 344 mobile units and 4 on foundations. Census Tracts 20 and 25 have 32 and 50 mobile units respectively.

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENTS IN SOUTH AND EAST MODESTO

Perhaps the most revealing of all of the characteristics available concerning residents in the tracted areas is the educational level reported. The relation between educational level and employable skill and educational level and family income is well known.

Table XI
Years of School Completed by Adults Age 25 and older in
South and East Modesto by Census Tracts ¹

Census Tract	Total 25 years or older	4th Grade or Less	Less than Eighth Grade	less than high school	high school graduates	median school completed
16	2896	8.0%	22.48%	65.54%	34.46%	10.0
17	1546	13.1	35.48	80.01	18.24	8.5
18	2213	7.9	27.16	70.81	26.48	9.2
19	242	1.5	9.92	43.39	56.61	12.2
20	2233	5.5	19.93	61.76	38.24	10.2
21	2022	11.4	37.04	85.41	14.59	8.5
22	791	12.8	36.79	78.00	22.0	8.8
23	2662	17.0	45.94	84.22	15.78	8.2
24	1892	16.4	45.72	88.32	11.68	8.2
25	1784	18.0	44.23	87.44	12.56	8.3
Total Tracted Area		11.8	33.8	76.5	22.8	

In order to determine to what extent people are attending classes from these census tracts, the questionnaires completed by students enrolled in classes during the spring of 1962 were analyzed. These indicated that 227 persons from South and East Modesto were enrolled in classes at that time.² Enrollments by tracts were as follows:

Tract 16....5	Tract 21....31
17....2	22.... 5
18....3	23....31
19....90	24....25
20....27	25.... 8

A brief look at the educational level of those participating, however, would indicate that for the most part, people with limited educational backgrounds are not enrolled in the program.

¹ 1960 Decennial Census - Census Tracts
P-1 General Characteristics of the population by Census Tracts
² Adult Student Survey

TABLE XII

**YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY STUDENTS ENROLLED IN ADULT CLASSES
By Census Tracts**

Tracts	Elem. School		High School		College		Total
	0-4	5-8	9-11	12	1-3 yrs. (4) yrs.	4	
16		1		4	3		88
17		1	6	5	3		15
18		1		1	1		3
19		4	12	36	32	7	91
20		1	41	11	5	2	30
21	1	9	5	10	8		33
22			3	1	2		6
23	3	5	5	7	9		29
24		8	4	7	7	1	27
25		1	4	2	1		8
Total	4	31	13	84	71	10	250

Of those responding to the question, 82 indicated that they were attending adult classes in Modesto for the first time and 155 indicated that they have been in attendance during other semesters for the most part for one or two years.

It would appear that those participating from this area already have a level of education upon which to build and are not those of the very low group.

Table XIII
Type Of Classes Taken by Census Tracts

Type of Class Taken	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Total
General College Graded	1		1	33	6	8		11	5	2	67
High School	1			9	4	5	2	3	7		31
Classes for Adults	1	1		25	7	9		12	6	4	65
Business College Graded	2		1	17	5	5	2	3	3	2	40
Business Ungraded				1		2	1				4
Trade and Industry Graded				1		1		1	2		5
Trade and Industry Ungraded		1	1	2	4	1		1	1		11
Total	5	2	3	88	26	31	5	31	24	8	223

Total College Graded	112
Total High School	31
Total Classes for Adults	80

It should be noted here that some students taking college graded classes and classes for adults will apply them as elective credit to qualify for the high school diploma. This would account for the relatively small number in the high school graded group.

CENSUS TRACT NUMBER 16

STREET NAMES: VICTORIA DRIVE, VERNON DRIVE, NORMAN DRIVE, PICARDY DRIVE, BARBERRY LN, NORMAN DRIVE, LOMBARD DRIVE, RITZSCH AV, TURNER AV, MAYETTE AV, FRANKETTE AV, CHICAGO AV, ELLSWORTH AV, JAMES MARSHALL SCHOOL, ELSIE, TONIA LANE, MAIN AV, JOSILANE, ANN LANE, HUDSON, BLAD LN, BEDFORD AV, NAZMIR CT, VICTOR WAY, MARY WAY, HURON AV, ERIE ST, ONTARIO ST, SUTTER ST, ROBERTON ST, KENNETH ST, DONALD ST, JOHN ST, THOMAS ST, HANCOCK ST, HAMMOND ST, HARTS ST, BELLENTA PARK, CITY OF MODESTO SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT, CITY OF MODESTO.

	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>
Male	11.2	185
Female	15.8	132

(Respondents 25 years and older - 2,896)	
4th grade or less	<u>%</u>
(functional illiterate)	8.0
less than 8th grade	22.48
less than high school diploma	65.54
high school graduates	34.46
median school year completed	10.0

Description of Area
Bounded - on south by Tuolumne River,
north - MID laterals no. 4 and 5, east -
by Sutter and Franklin Streets. Contains
James Marshall and Burbank Elementary
Schools. Also includes Stanislaus
County Housing Authority of 150 living
units.

Age 18 yrs. and over - 60%
Age 65 yrs. and over - 11%

(Sample - 2,175	%
Professional	8.4
Farm Owners and Managers	5.6
Clerical	10.7
Sales	9.7
Craftsmen	16.4
Operatives	19.1
Private Household	2.8
Service	10.1
Laborers except farm	10.6

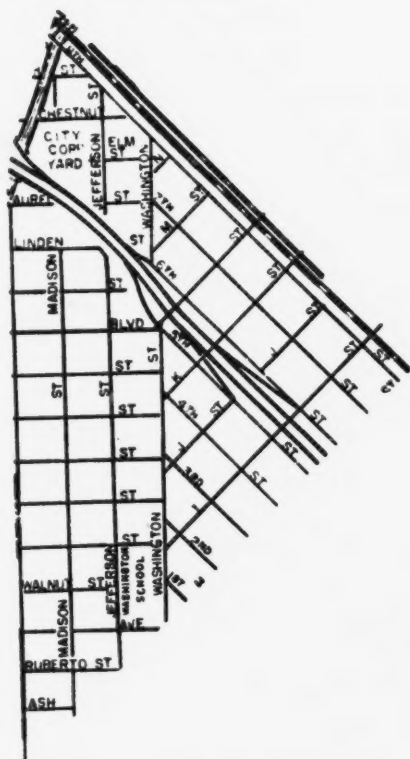
0 to 2,999	23.3
3,000 to 5,999	36.8
6,000 to 8,999	30.41
9,000 to 14,999	7.7
15,000 and over	1.78

White	97.03
Negro	2.24
Other	.73
White with Spanish surname	
native born	3.56
foreign born	.85

Condition of	%
sound	90.0
deteriorating	8.0
delapidated	1.0
Occupancy	
vacant	
owner occupied	64.0
renter occupied	29.0

32

CENSUS TRACT NUMBER 17



Percent of Civilian Labor Force Unemployed based on 25% sample

	%	N
Male	11.5	71
Female	9.5	26

Educational Level

(Respondents 25 years and older - 1,546)

	%
4th grade or less (functional illiterate)	13.1
less than 8th grade	35.48
less than high school diploma	80.01
high school graduates	18.24
median school year completed	8.5

Housing - Number of Dwellings - 1,094

Condition of	
sound	59.0
deteriorating	25.0
delapidated	15.0

Occupancy

vacant	
owner occupied	34.0
renter occupied	58.0

Description of tract

Bounded by S.P. Railroad, F Street, H Street, Paradise Avenue, West Franklin Street, Laurel Avenue, and Kansas Avenue. Contains Washington School and parts of Modesto High School. This area is part of the older section of the City of Modesto.

Total Population - 2,491

Age 18 yrs. and over - 71%
Age 65 yrs. and over - 25%

Occupational Group of Residents

(Sample - 795)	%
Professional	4.6
Farm Owners and Managers	4.0
Clerical	6.9
Sales	4.5
Craftsmen	12.8
Operatives	16.6
Private Household	5.16
Service	16.2
Laborers except farm	14.2

Family Income in 1959

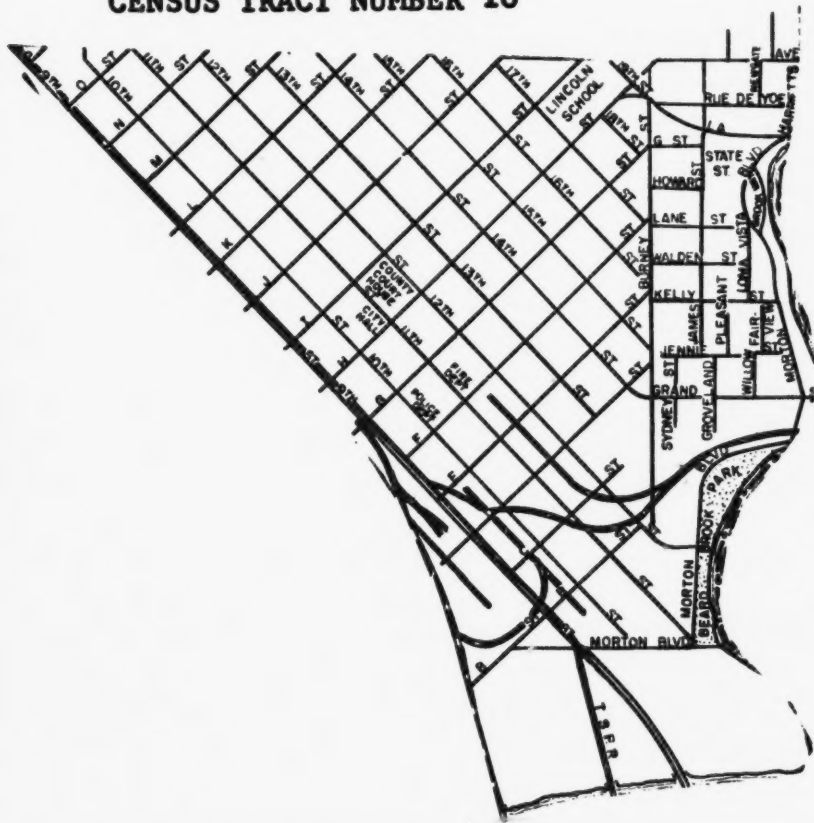
0 to 2,999	44.48
3,000 to 5,999	38.34
6,000 to 8,999	11.5
9,000 to 14,999	5.06
15,000 and over	.61

Race

White	78.08
Negro	20.4
Other	1.53
White with Spanish surname	
native born	6.42
foreign born	2.73

Summary - Census tract 17 is also mixed in its make-up. It is a combination of residential, industrial, and commercial land usage. It is one of the tracts showing the highest percentage of residents 65 and over. It also has the major concentration of Negro residents in the city. With these two factors in mind, its residents are characterized as living on limited incomes in rented housing, and have a fairly high amount of unemployment complicated by limited educational background, minority employment problems and limited employable skills.

CENSUS TRACT NUMBER 18



Description of tract

Bounded by MID lateral #4, 9th Street Dry Creek (Beard Brook), Needham, and the Tuolumne River. It contains Lincoln School. This tract includes the main down-town shopping , commercial, and municipal government sector of the City of Modesto. It also contains the section now being discussed for urban renewal. It also is a part of the original area of the City of Modesto.

Total Population - 3,104

Age 18 yrs. and over - 85%

Age 65 yrs. and over - 23%

Occupational Group of Residents

(Sample - 1,230)	%
Professional	12.2
Farm Owners and Managers	10.7
Clerical	11.7
Sales	9.1
Craftsmen	7.0
Operatives	13.7
Private Household	2.3
Service	12.9
Laborers except farm	10.3

Percent of Civilian Labor Force Unemployed based on 25% sample

	%	N
Male	17.7	148
Female	6.6	38

Educational Level

(Respondents 25 years and older - 2,213	
4th grade or less	%
(functional illiterate)	7.9
less than 8th grade	27.16
less than high school diploma	70.81
high school graduates	26.48
median school year completed	9.2

Family Income in 1959

0 to 2,999	34.66
3,000 to 5,999	35.9
6,000 to 8,999	18.29
9,000 to 14,999	9.22
15,000 and over	1.93

Housing - Number of Dwellings - 1,672

Condition of	
sound	56.0
deteriorating	36.0
delapidated	8.0

Occupancy	
vacant	
owner occupied	23.0
renter occupied	68.0

Race

White	97.0
Negro	.71
Other	2.29
White with Spanish surname	
native born	4.35
foreign born	1.16

Summary - Like census tract 17, 18 is mixed in its make-up. Its combination of residential and commercial land use also provides housing for a goodly percentage of residents 65 and over. It has a high percentage of residents living in rented quarters on fairly limited incomes. A high percentage of unemployment will be noted in this tract.

Description of Tract
Bounded by Dry Creek, Yosemite Blvd.,
El Vista Avenue and Grand Street.
It contains Wilson School and La Loma
Junior High School. This tract is a mixed
residential area with a section of
expensive homes, a large percentage of
middle income families and some in the
low income group.

Age 18 yrs. and over - 63%

Age 65 yrs. and over - 8%

Occupational Group	%
(Sample - 1,815)	
Professional	12.6
Farm Owners and Managers	15.1
Clerical	15.8
Sales	12.2
Craftsmen	10.3
Operatives	14.8
Private Household	.6
Service	8.9
Laborers except farm	5.4

	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>
Male	6.3	80
Female	10.7	75

<u>Educational Level</u>	
(Respondents 25 years and older) -	242
4th grade or less	<u>%</u>
(functional illiterate)	1.5
less than 8th grade	9.92
less than high school diploma	43.39
high school graduates	56.61
median school year completed	12.2

Condition of	99.0
sound	
deteriorating	.08
delapidated	

vacant	79.0
owner occupied	18.0
renter occupied	

<u>Family Income in 1959</u>	
0 to 2,999	7.64
3,000 to 5,999	48.61
6,000 to 8,999	31.94
9,000 to 14,999	11.81
15,000 and over	0.0

White	100.0
Negro	
Other	
White with Spanish surname	
native born	
foreign born	2.34

35

Description or tract

**Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Unemployed based on 25% sample**

Educational Level

4th grade or less (functional illiterate)	5.5
less than 8th grade	19.93
less than high school diploma	61.76
high school graduates	38.24
median school year completed	10.2

Condition of	
sound	91.0
deteriorating	5.0
delapidated	4.0

vacant	
owner occupied	66.0
renter occupied	26.0

(Sample = 1,444)

Family Income in 1959

0 to 2,999	18.05
3,000 to 5,999	37.79
6,000 to 8,999	36.51
9,000 to 14,999	8.23
15,000 and over	1.42

1444

White	99.88
Negro	
Other	.12
White with Spanish surname	
native born	4.31
foreign born	.37

36

A detailed street map of Modesto, California, showing a grid of streets including Santa, Santa Rosa, Santa Rita, Santa Monica, Santa Ana, Santa Cruz, Santa Arden, Santa Benson, Santa Monterey, Santa Fremont, Santa Wright, Santa Snow, Santa Corral, Santa Walling, Santa Union, Santa Park, Santa Larkin, Santa Thresher, Santa Empire, Santa Cornish, Santa Dale, Santa Spenser, and Santa Snowden. The map also shows the Modesto City-County Airport and the Modesto River.

	%	N
Male	15.6	143
Female	16.5	79

(respondents 23 years and older = 2,022)	
4th grade or less	<u>11.4</u>
(functional illiterate)	11.4
less than 8th grade	37.04
less than high school diploma	83.41
high school graduates	14.59
median school year completed	8.5

Condition of	
sound	67.0
deteriorating	28.0
delapidated	6.0

vacant	
owner occupied	49.0
renter occupied	44.0

Description of Area
Bounded by Yosemite Blvd., Snowden Avenue, Dry Creek, and the Tuolumne River. It contains Orville Wright School, the airport and Gallo Winery. This area historically has developed from a shanty town put up during the Dust Bowl migration of the 1930's to an area of small homes at the present time.

Age 18 yrs. and over - 65%
Age 65 yrs. and over - 17%

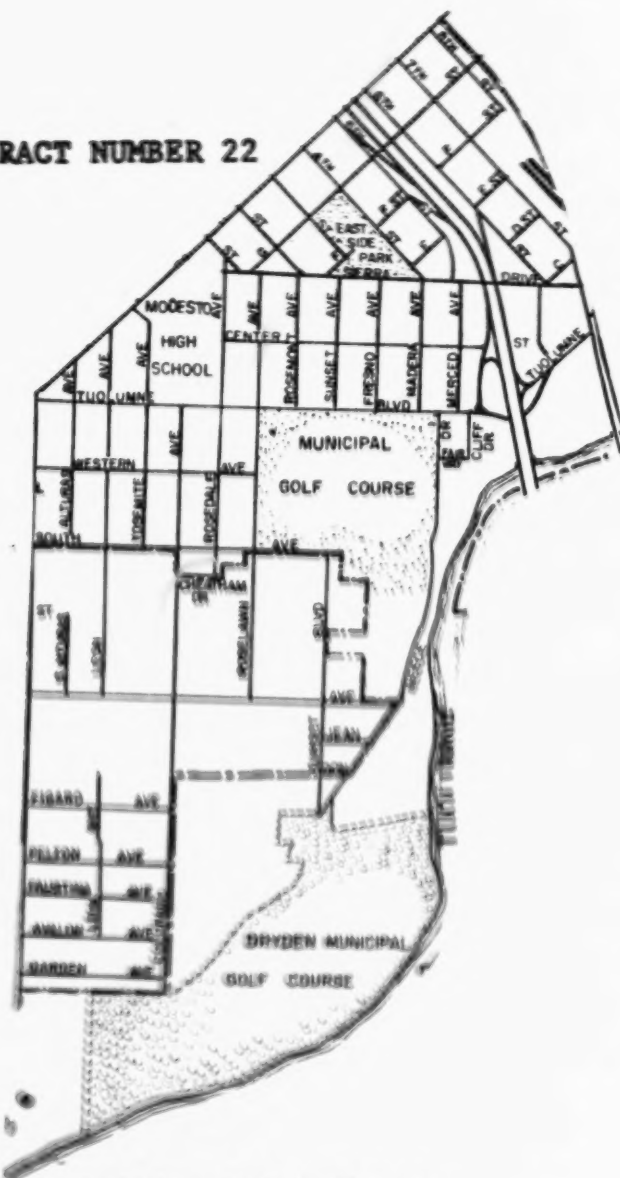
(Sample = 1,172)	%
Professional	2.0
Farm Owners and Managers	3.0
Clerical	6.0
Sales	5.0
Craftsmen	10.0
Operatives	35.0
Private Household	2.0
Service	6.0
Laborers except farm	18.0

0 to 2,999	33.4
3,000 to 5,999	38.96
6,000 to 8,999	20.21
9,000 to 14,999	6.05
15,000 and over	1.37

White	99.52
Negro	
Other	.48
White with Spanish surname	
native born	6.40
foreign born	.27

37

CENSUS TRACT NUMBER 22



Percent of Civilian Labor Force Unemployed based on 23% sample

	%	N
Male	6.4	56
Female	13.3	79

Educational Level

(Respondents 25 years and older - 791)

	%
4th grade or less (functional illiterate)	12.8
less than 8th grade	36.79
less than high school diploma	78.0
high school graduates	22.0
median school year completed	8.8

Housing - Number of Dwellings - 1,536

Condition of	
sound	86.00
deteriorating	9.0
delapidated	
Occupancy	
vacant	
owner occupied	55.0
renter occupied	40.0

Description of tract

Bounded by H Street, Sutter Avenue, Tuolumne River, and the Southern Pacific tracks. It contains Modesto High School, the Municipal Golf Course, and Dryden Park.

Total Population - 4,040

Age 18 yrs. and over	- 69%
Age 65 yrs. and over	- 23%

Occupational Group of Residents

(Sample - 1,331)	%
Professional	6.0
Farm Owners and Managers	9.0
Clerical	11.0
Sales	6.0
Craftsmen	11.0
Operatives	18.0
Private Household	3.0
Service	11.0
Laborers except farm	9.0

Family Income in 1959

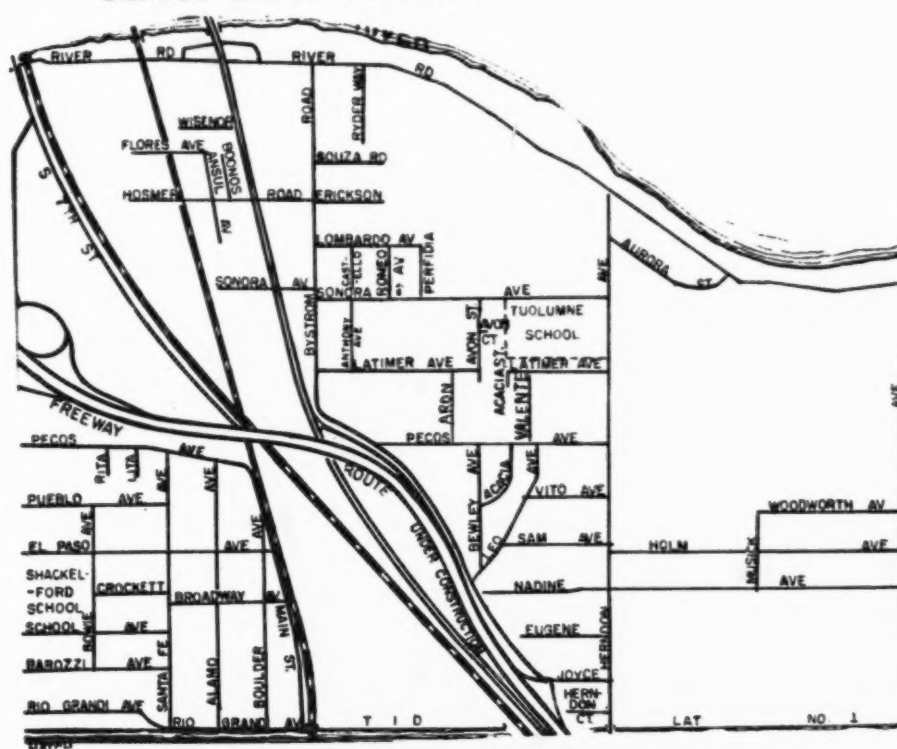
0 to 2,999	28.73
3,000 to 5,999	48.51
6,000 to 8,999	16.8
9,000 to 14,999	3.96
15,000 and over	0.0

Race

White	98.96
Negro	.65
Other	.39
White with Spanish surname	
native born	5.74
foreign born	3.13

Summary - Census tract 22 lies partially in the older section of the City of Modesto. It has a relatively high percentage of residents 65 and older and is predominantly white. The number of older people would reflect in limited incomes and limited educational background; however, even in the younger age groups these limitations are apparent.

CENSUS TRACT NUMBER 23



Percent of Civilian Labor Force Unemployed based on 25% sample

	%	N
Male	28.1	326
Female	31.6	154

Educational Level

(Respondents 25 years and older - 2,662)

	%
4th grade or less (functional illiterate)	17.0
less than 8th grade	45.94
less than high school diploma	84.22
high school graduates	15.78
median school year completed	8.2

Housing - Number of Dwellings - 1,703

Condition of	
sound	76.0
deteriorating	19.0
delapidated	5.0

Occupancy

vacant	
owner occupied	59.0
renter occupied	35.0

Description of tract

Bounded by Herndon Road, Hatch Road, the Tuolumne River, T.I.D. lateral #1, and Carpenter Road. It contains Tuolumne School and Shackelford School. This area is generally referred to as South Modesto Acres.

Total Population - 4,883

Age 18 yrs. and over	- 63%
Age 65 yrs. and over	- 15%

Occupational Group of Residents

(Sample - 1,168)	%
Professional	2.0
Farm Owners and Managers	7.0
Clerical	5.0
Sales	7.0
Craftsmen	14.0
Operatives	24.0
Private Household	3.0
Service	7.0
Laborers except farm	20.0

Family Income in 1959

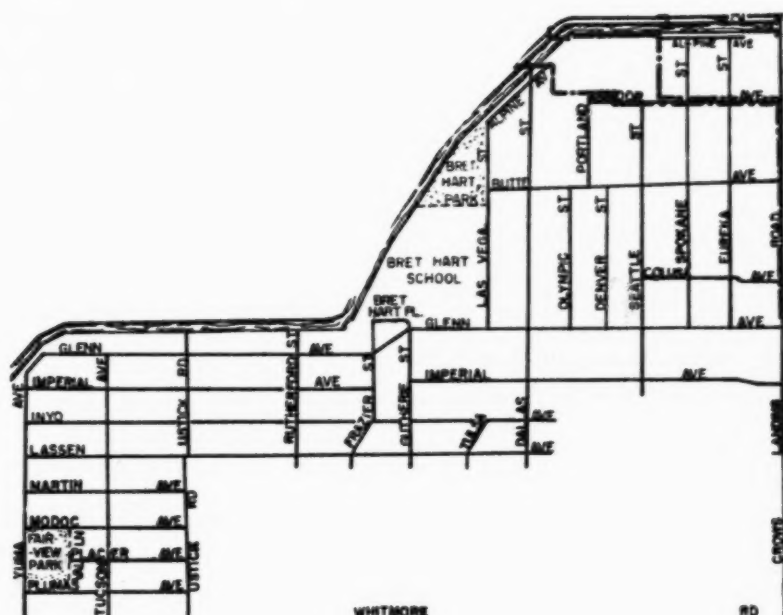
0 to 2,999	39.89
3,000 to 5,999	36.06
6,000 to 8,999	17.44
9,000 to 14,999	6.37
15,000 and over	.32

Race

White	99.53
Negro	.14
Other	.33
White with Spanish surname	
native born	12.09
foreign born	2.51

Summary - This census tract is characterized by a high percentage of unemployment, relatively low family income, limited job skills and very limited educational background. Its residents are predominantly white with a growing population of white persons with Spanish surnames.

CENSUS TRACT NUMBER 24



Description of tract

Bounded by Whitmore Road, T.I.D. lateral #1, Crows Landing Road, and Carpenter Road. It contains Bret Harte School.

Percent of Civilian Labor Force Unemployed based on 25% sample

	%	N
Male	22.0	179
Female	28.4	116

Educational Level

(Respondents 25 years and older - 1,892)

	%
4th grade or less (Functional illiterate)	16.4
less than 8th grade	45.72
less than high school diploma	88.32
high school graduates	11.68
median school year completed	8.2

Housing - Number of Dwellings - 1,131

Condition of

sound	81.0
deteriorating	12.0
delapidated	.6

Occupancy

vacant	
owner occupied	66.0
renter occupied	27.0

Total Population - 3,713

Age 18 yrs. and over - 59%

Age 65 yrs. and over - 13%

Occupational Group of Residents

(Sample - 927)	%
Professional	3.3
Farm Owners and Managers	3.7
Clerical	6.9
Sales	5.2
Craftsmen	16.4
Operatives	31.3
Private Household	1.9
Service	7.3
Laborers except farm	20.2

Family Income in 1959

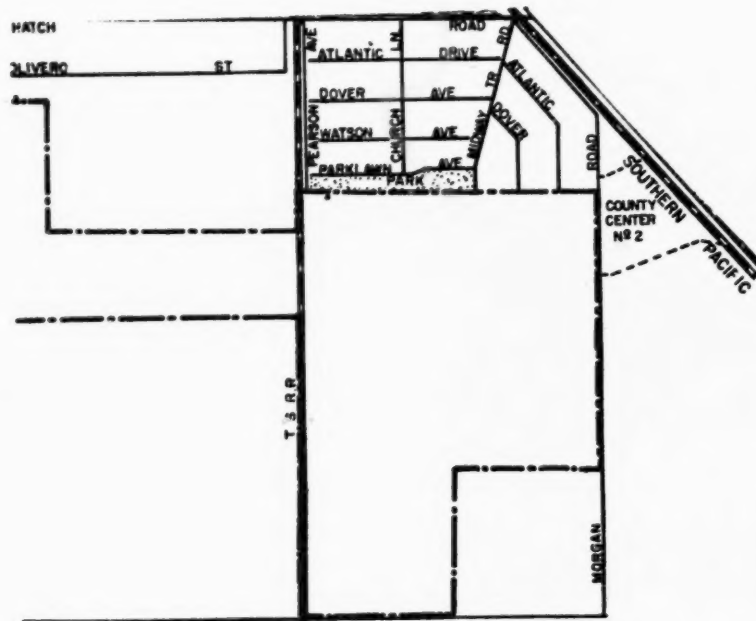
0 to 2,999	34.84
3,000 to 5,999	36.34
6,000 to 8,999	19.35
9,000 to 14,999	8.82
15,000 and over	.65

Race

White	99.26
Negro	.03
Other	.73
White with Spanish surname	
native born	2.83
foreign born	1.01

Summary - Census tract 24 shows a high percentage of its male and female residents unemployed. It is this group that would be most apt to be seasonally employed. Over two thirds of the population earn less than \$6,000 a year. This fact coupled with limited educational background and limited employable skill indicate an area of extremely serious problems. This group is predominantly native born white.

CENSUS TRACT NUMBER 25



Percent of Civilian Labor Force Unemployed based on 25% sample

	%	N
Male	24.8	177
Female	24.6	87

Educational Level

(Respondents 25 years and older - 1,784)

	%
4th grade or less (functional illiterate)	18.0
less than 8th grade	44.23
less than high school diploma	87.44
high school graduates	12.56
median school year completed	8.3

Housing - Number of Dwellings - 1,066

Condition of	
sound	79.0
deteriorating	15.0
delapidated	6.0

Occupancy

vacant	
owner occupied	61.0
renter occupied	34.0

Description of tract

Bounded by Crows Landing Road, T.I.D. lateral #1, S.P. Railroad, and Service Road.

Total Population - 3,201

Age 18 yrs. and over - 63%

Age 65 yrs. and over - 17%

Occupational Group of Residents

(Sample - 804)	%
Professional	1.6
Farm Owners and Managers	8.3
Clerical	6.5
Sales	3.1
Craftsmen	16.5
Operatives	32.3
Private Household	1.9
Service	7.7
Laborers except farm	18.4

Family Income in 1959

0 to 2,999	42.31
3,000 to 5,999	34.22
6,000 to 8,999	16.99
9,000 to 14,999	5.9
15,000 and over	.58

Race

White	98.36
Negro	
Other	1.64
White with Spanish surname	
native born	3.43
foreign born	.5

Summary - Census tract 25 is characterized by a high percentage of unemployment, low educational levels, limited family income and residents employed in relatively low skill jobs. It is predominantly made up of native born whites.

In summary, residents of the low income areas of South and East Modesto appear to have the following characteristics: They are native born whites predominately from Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas, who are for the most part seasonally employed. They lack employable skills for other than unskilled jobs. Their period of employment extends for the most part during the six months period between April and November. The majority of them have not earned a high school diploma while in some tracts there is a goodly percentage who are functional illiterates and as a group they are not enrolled in the existing Adult Program. Residents in these areas account for the greatest number of cases of Aid to Needy Children and for the greatest percentage of police and fire calls. They are most likely to live in low cost housing areas, some of which are decidedly substandard. Their children are the most likely to be among those who drop out of school.

A recent study of high school drop outs¹ indicates that the area of residence of the dropouts was concentrated in those areas of the school district which might be called substandard. The fathers of 46% of those dropping out were unskilled laborers. The educational level of the parents of this group was generally low with 50% of the fathers and 44% of the mothers having completed less than the ninth grade. Although these children were born in California for the most part their parents originally came from Oklahoma, Texas, and Arkansas. It is interesting to note that most of the dropouts had already gone beyond the educational level achieved by their parents, however, due to technological changes these present dropouts will probably be at a greater disadvantage in the future than were their parents.

¹ A Tentative Report on the Drop-Outs of Modesto City Schools, 1961

III

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAM

Considering the characteristics of the population which usually makes up the low income group residing in South and East Modesto, a number of implications for the adult education program can be drawn:

REORGANIZATION OF EXISTING CLASSES

The semester organization of the elementary, high school, and college diploma programs should be adjusted to the picking and processing season so that potential students not now in school can make use of their unemployed time to upgrade themselves educationally. Personnel of the Department of Employment have indicated that this is important because by limiting enrollment to the regular school year, some persons who might be inclined to continue with their education do not have sufficient time between seasons to earn credit for classes taken. The possibility of concentrated daytime classes should also be considered.

DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIALIZED TRAINING PROGRAMS

A study of skills needed for the general farm worker should be made so that skills can be identified and short term courses be developed as indicated. Such a study should probably be made by the Agriculture Department in the same fashion as has been done by Mr. Halterman in his work with technician level workers. A pilot project is now being carried on in Tulare County by the Giannini Foundation and the local growers in an effort to provide better trained general farm workers and to develop a more stable year-round work force in this group. Course development of this group should also be concerned with the basic skills of reading, writing, and arithmetic which are necessary for the general farm worker. The possibility and necessity of developing special skill courses for farm workers should be considered.

Consideration should be given to a class developed to meet the special needs of those persons designated by the Department of Employment and Social Welfare as good educational risks to give a concentrated program in occupation and educational testing change of attitude, and specialized occupational counseling toward vocational and personal upgrading to determine whether or not some of the unemployed could not be removed from the cycle of seasonal unemployment and welfare aid. Such a program is now being attempted in San Diego.

Since farmers usually do their own worker training, attention should be given to developing short-term skill courses such as ladder safety, pruning methods, orchard rule development, worker supervision and management. These could be offered just prior to the appropriate season through classroom and field demonstration sessions.

The possibility of offering specialized courses in farm and processing machinery operation and maintenance should be considered as the necessity for qualified workmen in this area increases. Sources of this type should be offered during the slack season and just before the period of need. Such a program could help overcome the problem of finding and developing adequate manpower for the increasingly mechanized farm.

Specialized classes for women must be developed to help them upgrade their employable skills. A program such as is being developed at the County Hospital in training women to assist in home requiring care of aged or the sick might be considered. The up-grading of skills and knowledge of women taking children in for day care could be developed. There is a possibility of developing a program to improve waitressing skills similar to the cafeteria employees program now being sponsored by the Adult Division.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

As new courses are set up efforts should be made to encourage the cooperation of the Department of Employment to find ways so that the unemployed can make use of their slack times to upgrade their employable skills and general education background without loss of their benefits. Because of the lack of demand occupations in Modesto and Stanislaus County, such an up-grading will have to be general at this time, rather than specifically oriented toward any particular occupational pattern or group.

Continued efforts must be made to see that information regarding demand and surplus occupations is made available to counselors in the Adult Education Division by the Department of Employment. Better ways of exchanging information should also be found concerning the use of testing results in planning educational programs.

Some organization should be set up whereby social case workers, public health workers and employment counselors can work together with the Adult Education staff in developing a realistic program of adult education for low income areas. This should include some division of responsibility toward other institutions of educational nature such as Agricultural Extension Workers, schools, and youth agencies.

The aid of growers, processors, and cannery union representatives as well as agency workers should be enlisted to encourage workers to participate in all types of educational programs.

DEVELOPMENT OF COURSES IN THE SOUTH AND EAST MODESTO AREA

Attention should be given to setting various courses in the South and East Modesto area. These should include:

A course of continuing education with special regard for the high school drop-out from 14 to 18.

A program of home management and homemaking developed in conjunction with the Aid to Needy Children program of the County Welfare Department probably in census tracts 16, 17, or 23.

Special efforts to provide opportunities for un-wed mothers to complete their high school education and develop some level of employable skill.

Short-term classes in nutrition and the preparation of surplus food be offered in conjunction with the County Welfare Department during the period when general assistance foods are being distributed.

A home repair course should be offered in census tracts 17, 18, 21, or 23. This should be a short-term course which coincides with the unemployment period.

A daytime program for persons over 65 be set up in census tracts 17, 18, or 21.

OTHER POSSIBILITIES:

All courses developed should give great emphasis to practicality and immediate application to everyday problems of living. Attention should be given to basic skills of reading, writing, and arithmetic in every type of courses offered, particularly as it affects consumer buying.

Examination of the possibility of offering literacy education using TV plus class meetings should be examined. If possible, an effort should be made to enlist the aid of community agencies, church groups, neighborhood organizations and all other local groups to foster and assist with this program.

Attention should be given to determining what supporting services would offer the greatest potential for success in the offering of these courses, such as:

Types of publicity - brochures describing all courses offered during the peak unemployment period written in simple English and distributed with surplus foodstuffs.

Certificates of completion to be honored by employers and employment.

Extension of courses into local areas.

Providing transportation to and from specific courses where particular equipment is required.

IN SUM, four types of programs are implied in the previous discussion:

-Classes presented in cooperation with a specific agency where participants are designated to learn a specific skill.

-Classes presented in cooperation with members of farm organizations to up-grade their training skills as they in turn train workers.

-Academic and vocational programs presented with the responsibility for participation resting entirely upon the student.

-Community level development and improvement programs.

IV

Resources available for an immediate attack on problems of retraining and upgrading.

CLASSROOM FACILITIES

Special facilities:

Business

There are facilities for business education in the three high schools and at the junior college. These include equipment for teaching typing, filing, shorthand, and office practice. These are used throughout the day and evening except for an occasional hour during the day. Facilities at the high schools are used throughout the day but could be made available from 3:15 p.m. through the evening hours.

Shop facilities

Shop facilities exist at the junior high schools, the high schools, and at the junior college. Facilities at the junior high schools would allow for small projects in woodshop and metal shop but are not suitable for furniture repair or carpentry because of the limitations of space. The three high schools have facilities for woodshop, metal shop, electricity, and auto body and could be used in the late afternoon hours and in the evening. Space is available for carpentry and furniture repair but projects could not be stored at the shop rooms. At the junior college, facilities are available for printing, auto body and auto mechanics, machine shop, electricity, electronics, and welding. All except welding facilities are used during the day hours but are available for evening use. Welding class could be scheduled during the day.

Vocational Agriculture

Shop facilities for vocational agriculture exist at Downey and Modesto High Schools and at the Junior College. Facilities at the two high schools are available for late afternoon and night time use. Some use is presently being made of the junior college facilities at night.

General Classroom Facilities

Except for an occasional classroom, facilities are not available for daytime use in buildings presently owned by the school district. The school district does not now own any property which is suitable to allow for a decentralization of adult classes outside of the high schools. Where an occasional classroom is available, as at Shackelford, it is fitted with child size furniture and is regularly used for visual aids and music. Night time use of the elementary schools is limited because of the size of the furniture and there are not enough empty classrooms to allow for the establishment of an adult room. Limited funds could be made available for rentals if suitable classroom space could be found.

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF

At the present time, the adult division could probably secure instructors to present classes of varying types. Salary costs could be absorbed until such time as the district is reorganized. Continuation of such a program would depend on the problems which arise with the reorganization of the district. Problems of credentialing might possibly arise when it comes to finding a person with the special type of skill and ability required to work at the community level in such courses as home repair. Some arrangement would also have to be made to allow for time to work with instructors outside of the classroom prior to the commencement of the program to develop the basic education aspects of their courses of study. Such work has not been done heretofore and instructors will need much assistance and guidance in this phase of program development.

Difficulties will arise in securing male instructors during the daytime hours unless day school instructors can be relieved of a part of their classroom load and assigned a partial load in the adult program. Daytime women instructors should be easier to locate because of the number of housewives available for part-time teaching work. The problem is one of publicizing the fact that instructors are needed, and securing persons who have the personal qualities necessary to work with adults from the low income group. A concentrated attempt to secure and train instructional staff would have to be made. This can be done within the present administrative organization of the Adult Division.

EXISTING ADULT CLASSES WHICH COULD BE SCHEDULED OR REVISED TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE LOW INCOME GROUP.

Trade and Industry

Auto Tune-up

This class presently requires considerable knowledge of the automobile and equipment. It could be revised with emphasis given to auto maintenance in that a number of persons in this group require their cars to follow the crops.

Drafting

This class is basic for persons interested in building, construction, and much industrial work. At present it is a semester course but could be condensed with students meeting more frequently over a four-month period. Students must be allowed sufficient time to absorb the information taught and do the work on plates.

Plane Surveying

This class is basic for all persons interested in highway and construction work. It requires considerable math but could be condensed to coincide with the peak unemployment time. This is more of an up-grading activity for persons already employed.

Machine Shop

This class presently requires considerable knowledge of machines and materials. A concentrated course of study could be outlined which would come after welding but would be at a lower level than the present machine shop.

Welding

This class will be offered as presently organized.

Wood Shop

This class is for the home workman. It could easily be converted into a furniture repair course.

BASIC SKILLS

Basic Language and Basic Elementary Skills

These basic elementary courses can be condensed and offered as basic education courses during the day or evening.

BUSINESS AND DISTRIBUTIVE EDUCATION

Secretarial and Clerical Skills

Classes in typing, and machine calculation, bookkeeping, business English and business math, and business machines are presently taught. These could be taught in a different or more concentrated time block to coincide with the period of unemployment. A class in Personal Development would also be beneficial for this group of students.

Salesmanship

This class is presently taught and could be scheduled to coincide with the period of peak unemployment. Students could also benefit from existing classes in Personality Development and Sales Psychology, as well as business English and Business Math, to round out a sales program.

Foodhandling

A course in food handling and sanitation is presently taught. The existing course would not meet the needs of persons seeking skills for immediate employment, however, it could be incorporated in a waitress training or cook training program. Persons enrolled in these types of programs could also benefit from work in Sales Psychology and Personal Development if these classes were geared to this student level.

Checkstand Procedures

This class can be scheduled as presently offered. Students participating would benefit from taking Sales Psychology and Personal Development also.

SUPERVISION AND PROGRAM ORGANIZATION

The present administrative and supervisory organization of the Adult Division could readily absorb the administrative responsibilities for this program. Contacts with various community agencies and organizations have already been made in regard to the development of a program for low income groups and lines of communication are now being developed. Each class as it is developed can readily be absorbed within the supervisory areas of business, vocational, and basic education. The help of the Agriculture Department will have to be solicited in the agriculture phases of the program. Advisory committees already exist for various parts of the curriculum and could be put to work in program development at this time.

FUNDS FOR INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF AND SUPPLIES

The present budget will allow for the development of additional classes and the limited purchase of supplies for these classes. By maintaining a class load of 17 or 20, expenses for classes could be met. If it is necessary to develop classes for fewer numbers, some means will have to be found to support the instructional costs.

Three possible sources of funds exist. These are:

1. Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 (PL 87-415)

The purpose of this legislation is to alleviate unemployment through vocational education. Title II is the section most affecting the local adult education program wherein the Department of Employment, in cooperation with local educational agencies, is charged with:

- a. promotion and encouragement of the development of broad and diversified training programs
- b. Testing, counseling and selection of individuals to be trained
- c. determination of the occupation training needs of individual persons

Trainees under this program will receive payments not to exceed weekly unemployment benefits for the limits of time specified within the law.

2. Area Redevelopment Act (PL 87-27)

The purpose of this legislation is to encourage local community organization to survey its economic situation and to develop plans for overcoming problems of economic nature through government assistance to the community unit. Since Stanislaus County has been a depressed area it meets the requirements for being considered for area redevelopment. Further discussion of possibilities under this Act will be found on Page

3. Welfare Legislation Passed in the 1963 Legislative Season.
The objectives of this legislation are to:

- a. develop more effective coordination between agencies
- b. extend aid to needy children benefits to children of unemployed parents
- c. develop a program of work experience and training for recipients
- d. broaden the concept of the nature of administrative services to purchase services not otherwise available in the community

TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

Use of school buses could be made during the hours when buses are not being used to transport children to and from school. Arrangements could be made to use buses between 9:00 and 2:00 and in the evening hours.

IN SUMMARY, a variety of classes for low income groups could be offered within the existing organization of the Adult Division. Classes in this group are: rescheduling of high school classes to fit with the growing and processing schedule, development of short term specialized classes for farmers and farm workers, women's classes to up-grade employable skills, continuing classes for high school drop-outs, educational opportunities for un-wed mothers, and others of this nature. The problem in presenting these classes is primarily one of curriculum development and of drawing students who could benefit from a program of this type.

Classes requiring additional classroom facilities would require additional funding for their support, as would specialized classes dealing with good educational risks. Classes in this group are community development classes in home repair, home management and homemaking, a daytime program for older persons and some programs of retraining for small groups of students. As in the case of the above group, additional costs for curriculum development and work with instructional staff on courses of study and materials development would also exist.

V.

PROPOSED PROGRAM PLAN

Based on the implications for adult education programs resulting from a study of characteristics of low income groups in the Modesto area, the following classes are proposed for further study and possible implementation:

1. Reorganization and revision of classes which already exist and which can be scheduled for the peak unemployment seasons.

2. Concentrated High School Course

Regular classes from the high school program such as state and local government, English, math, or United States History, to be offered in the day or evening hours between December 1 and April 15. These classes would be the same as are offered on the semester basis but in a more concentrated time block. After a trial year, a different group of courses could be offered. Fifty-eight hours each.

3. Basic Education Skills (Prepare for a better job)

Day or evening classes in basic education skills as preparation for better jobs. Emphasis on daily reading skills, following directions, daily math, writing and spelling. Six hours a week. Total of seventy-two hours.

4. Literacy Education by Television

5. General Farm Worker Skills

Program presently not determined but should also include basic educational skills in addition to occupational training. Satisfactorily completion should lead to some type of certificate.

6. Program for good educational risks

A class for persons designated as good educational risks by the Departments of Employment and Social Welfare giving attention to Occupational and educational testing in depth, group counseling, group therapy in the development of positive attitudes, personal development as a factor in gaining and holding a job, specialized training and educational planning. Ten weeks. Seventy-two hours of work. If possible, daytime with continued unemployment and welfare benefits.

7. Farmer-Worker Skill Training Courses

A series of short-term classroom and field courses for farmers having to do with specific worker skills, farm management, and worker supervision. The program will be determined by the agriculture department in conjunction with representatives of farmer's organizations.

8. Farm and/or Processing Machinery

Two courses in the operation and maintenance of farm and processing machinery, open to general public. An eight or ten week course concentrated with participation based on testing for manipulative and mechanical skills. Completion should lead to some type of certificate.

9. Employable skills for women

Type of program to be determined but should include basic skills. Successful completion of program should lead to some type of certificate.

10. Home Management for Mothers on ANC

A short-term course in home management for women recruited by case workers of the Department of Employment to improve home management in parenthood skills. A short-term course to include consumer education and basic skills.

11. Nutrition and the Preparation of Surplus Foods

A short-term class to coincide with peak season of employment to give instruction in the preparation, storage and use of surplus foods.

12. Home Repair Course

A concentrated workshop course in home repair to coincide with the period of peak unemployment. Emphasis to be given to the skills of home repair, consumer education, basic reading and writing skills as they are required in measurement, construction, planning and purchasing. Emphasis on community development. Final disposition of this facility to be an adult community homemaking and workshop center.

13. Daytime program of persons over 65

To be determined in conjunction with the Departments of Health, Welfare, and Recreation

14. Homemaking Classes - Extended Community Level

Clothing, and home management classes with emphasis on basic skills, consumer education, reading and writing as they apply to the subject. To be offered in the facility developed in the home repair course.

15. Community Shop

A course in woodshop, simple carpentry, upholstery, etc., as a part of community development and an extension of the home repair course.

16. Such other courses as grow out of the work done by the staff of the Adult Education Division with various committees and organizations as noted above and as funds are available.

VI. FROM PLANNING TO ACTION

With the approval of the Board of Education in January of 1963, members of the Adult Division were authorized to move ahead with three areas of the program possibilities. These were: (1) the formulation of an Advisory Committee to assist with the planning in this area, and (2) two cooperative programs with the Department of Welfare.

Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee was formed in September of 1963 and is made up of 20 members of the community who are affiliated with industrial, agency, and volunteer groups. This group has met twice, once in order to review the report as background information and the second time to discuss the possibility of federal funds through the Area Redevelopment Act to assist in training for unemployed persons in Stanislaus County.

Cooperative Programs with the Department of Welfare

The two programs to be sponsored in cooperation with the Department of Welfare during the spring of 1963 were a personal development class for women receiving Aid to Needy Children funds and a class in Basic Education for heads of household receiving General Relief Assistance. Our experience in offering this program has been as follows:

Classes for Welfare Recipients Receiving Aid to Needy Children

A class in personal development was offered at the Stanislaus County Housing Authority on Robertson Road.

Content

The class met for approximately twenty hours, meeting twice a week. During this time students gave attention to personal grooming and hygiene (including skin care, hair, make-up, clothing care and good nutrition,) clothing selection and guides for purchasing, manners and building confidence in self and incidental discussion on child care.

Participants

Twenty nine women were enrolled in the class at some time during the ten week period. Twenty-four of these were receiving welfare assistance. All referrals to the class were made by case workers at the Department of Welfare, nurses from the Public Health Department, or staff at the Housing Authority. Of the twenty-nine enrolled, eleven participated fairly regularly, while some came only once. Seven women came from the Housing Area. Attendance and participation improved materially when child care for pre-school children was provided. The group as a whole were somewhat better educated than had been anticipated during our preliminary discussions.

Planning and Evaluation

The selection of this particular course was made by a group

of case work supervisors and a member of the staff of the Adult Division during a planning meeting at the Welfare Department. The premise was that a skilled homemaking teacher could move from this area into sewing, nutrition, or parent education as an interest was indicated by the student.

Upon the completion of the course an evaluation meeting was held at the Department of Welfare including the original group of case work supervisors and the instructor, a case worker who participated in the course, the Director of the Department of Welfare, the Director of the Stanislaus County Housing Authority, as well as a staff member of the Adult Division.

As a result of this discussion it was decided that:

- (1) The class should be offered again at the Housing Authority--however, meetings will be held for a two-hour period one day a week.
- (2) Results of the class were satisfactory in that two students were transferred to the case load for persons ready to seek employment; one entered the MDTA Nurses Aid Program and one stopped biting her fingernails. (This seemed to be a major mark of success.) All seemed to gain in confidence and assurance and a number asked about opportunities for continuing their education. Several members of the Retail Merchants Association assisted by providing materials for instructional and demonstration purposes.
- (3) An additional class in sewing should be scheduled at the Housing Authority during the fall semester. Three machines are available for use at the Housing Authority.
- (4) Experience has shown that some arrangements must be made for child care.
- (5) The two classes to be offered in personal development and sewing should be publicized through case workers, nurses, and the staff at the Housing Authority, rather than in the schedule. It was felt that this would insure the groups participating would be more homogeneous and would not frighten away the group we wished to participate.

In accordance with the above planning, the two classes were offered at the Housing Authority during the Fall semester 1963. Both were closed because of insufficient enrollment. The problem of child care again arose. Welfare funds may be available for child care but were not when the class was being held. The advertisement of the class through caseworkers, nurses, etc., was evidently not sufficient to get the students to the class.

In view of the difficulties faced in getting sufficient participants to hold a class, it has been decided by members of the Adult Division that a class will be set up only when sufficient referrals have been accumulated through contacts of caseworkers at the Department of Welfare to insure a large enough participation to make the holding of the class economically feasible for the Adult Division. In order for the class to be held, child care must be provided so that women students may participate freely.

Classes for Employable Men Receiving Welfare Aid

The purpose of this program was to provide opportunities for basic education for heads of households. Sixteen men were referred to the Adult Division to participate in the on-going elementary program. The staff at the Adult Division is not aware that any of them followed through with a counseling appointment. Since there was not a large enough group to set up a class, they could only be absorbed into the on-going class.

Recipients of general assistance receive surplus commodities for the most part and are expected to work to cover all other family expenses. Discussion was held last year concerning the substitution of educational activity in lieu of the work requirement, however the work requirement varied from one to four days a month as opposed to a more frequent participation required for class work.

The program did not materialize partly due to the vagaries of the weather.

EXPLORATORY PROJECT PROPOSAL TO AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Bearing in mind the high percentage of undereducated, seasonally employed adults in Stanislaus County, an exploratory project proposal was submitted to the Area Redevelopment Administration to determine whether financial aid was available to establish classes in basic education and vocational training. A representative of the Agency met with the Advisory Committee to explore the possibilities of support of a program of this nature. At that time, it was indicated that to qualify for aid, such a program must be job-oriented indicating the areas in which training is to be given, the number of jobs available, and the reasonable assurance for employment. It was decided by the Advisory Committee that based on the findings of the Chamber of Commerce Job Search, the submission of a project proposal to Area Redevelopment Agency would again be discussed.

In December, 1963, a three phase demonstration project proposal was again submitted to the Office of Manpower Automation and Training through the Area Redevelopment Administration. This project is entitled, An Experimental Demonstration Project in Increasing the Employability Among Unemployed and Undereducated Adults and Youth in Stanislaus County.

Phase I will be devoted to the planning and development of the project including the expansion of the job search, the planning of vocational training areas, the development of curriculum, the establishment of daytime training facilities, and a program of in-service education for instructors.

Phase II concerns the experimental demonstration project in raising the level of pre-vocational and supplemental skills with emphasis given to basic education, personal development, and occupational counseling, evaluation, and selection.

Phase III, the vocational training phase, will be the establishment of vocational training programs based on the results of the expanded job search in Phase I and organized within the framework of MDTA classes in cooperation with the Department of Employment.

CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT PARTICULARLY IN THE AREA OF BASIC EDUCATION

Continued attention is being given to securing and developing materials for students in basic education classes. Work is being done in providing materials for functional reading requirements such as stop signs, filling in applications, reading want ads, etc. Beginning handwriting materials are in the experimental stage.

SCHEDULING OF EXISTING CLASSES TO MEET THE PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT

In view of the high percentage of unemployed undereducated adults residing in the Bret Harte School District as indicated earlier in this report, planning is being carried on for a class in basic education and basic elementary subjects to be offered at the Bret Harte School starting this winter. This class will be essentially the same as the one presently offered at the college but will be more accessible to persons living in that area, and emphasis will be given to qualifying for federal training programs.

P.T.A. and Dads' Club groups will undertake to inform adults living in the area about the program. They will return a brief interest survey to the school. Instructional groups will be organized according to these returned forms.

Because child care is a problem, discussions are being carried on with various groups such as the Retired Teachers' Association and Future Teachers' Association in an effort to staff rooms where children may come while their parents are at school. Attending children will be limited to those of school age. It is anticipated that activities for two or three age groups will be set up. For junior high and high school students, facilities will be provided for supervised study and tutoring. Enrichment will be the emphasis for the younger groups. The Principal of the school will supervise the study enrichment aspects of the program while the adult classes will be organized and supervised through the adult division.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, EDUCATION COMMITTEE, JOB SEARCH

The general problem of the school drop out and problems of low income groups were discussed at length with the Education Committee of the Greater Modesto Chamber of Commerce. When informed of the difficulty of determining occupational areas in which jobs were presently open requiring trained personnel, this group undertook a job search among its membership during October of 1963. Based on incomplete returns of 20% the results of this job search are as follows:

	<u>Jobs Available Now</u>	<u>Jobs Available 6 mo. to 1 yr.</u>
Business Area	62	183
Trade-Industrial Area	19	81
Health Services	38	143
Food Processing	55	85
Miscellaneous	<u>23</u>	<u>83</u>
Total	197	575

This data is being interpreted in the light of potential training categories; however, as some employment areas such as Modesto State Hospital, agriculture, building trades or employment possibilities outside the Modesto area but inside Stanislaus County were not included in this job search, it will be necessary to expand the base. This will be done in the near future so that we will have available more comprehensive information from which to build potential training programs. From the results of this job search, specific areas requiring trained manpower will be identified and training courses will be established either under the Manpower Development and Retraining Act or under Area Redevelopment Act.

APPENDIX A

STANISLAUS COUNTY (MODESTO-TURLOCK- LABOR MARKET AREA)

General Economic Trends

The Modesto-Turlock Labor Market Area (Stanislaus County) is located in a predominantly agricultural region in the San Joaquin Valley. The county is near the center of the State, about 75 miles south of the State Capitol at Sacramento and 90 miles east of San Francisco. The principal communities are Modesto, the county seat, and Turlock, the second largest city. Agriculture is, and has been for many years, the county's most important industry. At the peak of the season in 1961, for example, farm work provided just over one third of the total number of jobs in the area. The heaviest labor-using crops harvested are peaches and tomatoes. In recent years, however, advances in agricultural methods have increased production and at the same time have reduced labor requirements with the result that the supply of industrially unskilled workers in the labor market has substantially increased. Employment in firms covered by unemployment insurance increased from an annual average of 18,736 in 1950 to 27,927 in 1961 or by 49.1 percent. Generally speaking, the growth in nonagricultural industries, relatively independent of agriculture and food processing, has been largely the result of population growth rather than of industrial expansion. In the 11-year period, 1950 to 1961, the bulk of the employment growth has been in industries which contribute heavily to the county's seasonal unemployment problem. In 1950, average employment in food and kindred products was 2,992 and in 1961, the figure was 7,433, a gain of 4,441 or 148.4 percent. Thus, 26.6 percent of all new jobs in covered employment, and 77.1 percent of all new jobs in manufacturing, were in a seasonal industry. Data on trends in insured employment for the years 1950 to 1961 are presented in Table XIX.

In addition to its heavy dependence on agriculture and food processing, one other important facet of the county's composition should be noted -- that is the distribution of the population. Between April 1950, and April 1960, the population of Stanislaus County increased from 127,200 to 157,300, a gain of 23.7 percent over the decade or slightly less than half the rate of expansion of the State as a whole. The greatest population increases, however, were in those age groups which contributed least to employment in the area. The number of persons in the population under 18 years of age showed a gain of 36.3 percent; the number of those 65 years and over increased by 57.2 percent. The population of normal working age from 18 to 64 years old, rose by only 11.5 percent from 74,500 in 1950 to 83,100 in 1960. In the 20-29 age group, there was a drop of 10.9 percent from 18,400 in 1950 to 16,400 a decade later. This loss was partially offset by gains in the 30-44 age group, but the net population gain of those of prime working years was only 2.5 percent. In 1950, the number of residents in the 10-19 age bracket was 19,500 while in 1960, the number in the 20-29 age group was 16,400, a loss of 3,100 in ten years. Although several factors may have contributed to the decrease in the number of young workers in Stanislaus County, a recent survey of economic conditions indicates that one of the primary reasons for the exodus was the lack of suitable employment opportunities.

Characteristics of the Canning and Preserving Industry

The canning and preserving industry in Stanislaus County is located primarily in the cities of Modesto, Turlock, and Riverbank. Although canning

¹ Employment Trends in California's Canning & Preserving Industry, 1950-61, p. 9, 49, 51, 52, 99, 100

and preserving are the dominant manufacturing activities in the county, the industry does not have the usual large supporting complex of auxiliary industries. The only canning supplies produced locally are tin cans, paper boxes and cartons, and glass bottles. However, these are produced on a relatively small scale and, as a result, the bulk of the canning company supplies have to be transported to the area from manufacturers in other parts of the State. The chief natural advantage enjoyed by the processors in the county is their proximity to the source of supply of many important canning crops, particularly peaches, tomatoes, and apricots. In terms of canning and preserving employment, the county ranks third in the State, after San Francisco-Oakland and San Jose, but when measured by the number of operating plants, it is fourth, being out-ranked by the Stockton Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

The Stanislaus County canning and preserving industry consists of 26 firms with one or more employees, of which 19 have 20 or more workers on the payroll during the entire year. Fruit and vegetable canning is the leading source of job opportunities in the industry, with 10 firms engaged in this activity. Of the canning companies, one-half employ 500 or more workers at the seasonal peak. The remainder of the canning and preserving industry is composed of seven driers, of which, three have 20 or more employees the year-round, and nine freezers, of which six have 20 or more employees the year-round. The chief fruits canned in the county are apricots and peaches, while the chief vegetables are tomatoes, spinach, peas, and asparagus. Vegetables are the main products processed by the driers and freezers. The majority of the cannors are quite diversified and produce between two and seven items. However, most driers and dehydrators process between two and four items while the bulk of the freezers pack between two and seven items.

In recent years there has been no change in the number of canneries located in the county. However, the number of driers has declined slightly and the number of freezing establishments has increased.

Employment

Because Stanislaus County is not a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, detailed information on the employment trends of wage and salary workers, production workers, and production worker hours, has not been collected on a regular basis over all of the past decade. In general, data on the economy of the county are limited and are not strictly comparable with those of the major population centers. The information on which the following discussion is based is drawn from the sample of canning firms maintained by the California Department of Industrial Relations for the purpose of preparing state-wide employment estimates for the food processing industry. This sample provides employment data for the period 1951 to 1961 for six out of the 10 firms known to have operating plants in the county in 1961. These six establishments account for approximately 80 to 85 percent of all employment in the canned fruit and vegetable industry in Stanislaus County. It is believed, however, that this sample provides sufficient information to present a valid picture of employment trends in the canning industry in this area. Data for the entire fruit and vegetable canning industry are available from the 2nd quarter of 1957 to 1961 and are presented in Appendix Table 2-Z. No information, however, is available on the number of hours worked by production workers in the county.

In contrast with other major canning areas of northern California, employment in the canning industry in Stanislaus County expanded in the past decade. In 1951, the annual average of wage and salary workers in the six representative firms was approximately 1,500, and in 1961 it was 1,700 or 13.3 percent higher. This growth is impressive when compared with employment trends in the industry in other canning and preserving centers. Most of this increase has resulted from the modernization and expansion of existing facilities, since no new plants have been built in recent years. In August 1961, employment in these firms was substantially below that of prior years, but, there is no clear evidence that employment in the peak months has declined; although employment has dropped in August in each of the last three years, there has been a slight uptrend in September employment when the chief activity underway is tomato canning. Although there have been reports of mechanization of the major crops processed in the county, there is at this time, little evidence to support the view that mechanization has reduced employment opportunities substantially. It appears that the expansion of the industry in this area has absorbed any workers displaced.

As in other areas of the State there has been a progressive loss of seasonality.

Over the past decade there has been a slight decrease in the proportion of production workers accounted for 98.1 percent of the work force in August and 84.6 percent in January. In 1961, production workers accounted for 96.6 percent of employment in August and 78.1 percent in January. This development--the decline in the production worker ratio--often accompanies mechanization of production processes.

APPENDIX TABLE AA-WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SIX FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING ESTABLISHMENTS
STANISLAUS COUNTY, 1951 - 1961

Month	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
January	348	405	385	335	325	439	482	408	449	541	575
February	493	408	378	364	384	457	483	486	526	634	628
March	471	404	401	352	395	466	451	680	579	754	1168
April	1352	1155	1089	1180	728	796	1227	1371	1176	1595	901
May	859	454	439	491	537	533	601	625	722	824	780
June	513	400	378	417	422	644	570	537	654	868	959
July	2358	2523	2648	2627	2061	2145	1861	1647	2329	1800	2340
August	5523	4777	4694	4392	4520	5536	5109	4875	5240	5127	4478
September	2954	3452	4055	3060	4459	3907	3912	4485	5257	4202	4437
October	2571	2313	1717	1862	2609	2912	2884	1830	1662	2789	2871
November	510	592	467	478	493	564	511	605	670	795	942
December	459	349	358	416	471	509	465	495	573	580	488
Average	1534	1444	1417	1331	1412	1576	1546	1504	1653	1709	1717

Source: California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research

APPENDIX TABLE BB-PRODUCTION WORKER EMPLOYMENT IN SIX FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING ESTABLISHMENTS
STANISLAUS COUNTY, 1951 - 1961

Month	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
January	279	326	308	261	259	359	416	345	350	432	449
February	425	330	297	288	319	374	411	423	428	523	516
March	401	330	325	293	324	382	367	615	476	638	1053
April	1277	1067	1017	1097	1036	708	1144	1298	1071	1465	782
May	789	374	372	413	502	458	436	558	621	705	669
June	444	315	311	343	370	561	341	465	557	749	845
July	2277	2439	2453	2529	1974	2044	1779	1576	2233	1667	2210
August	5422	4680	4576	4289	4262	5417	5042	4782	5093	4972	4328
September	2856	3351	3957	2966	4554	3798	4392	4405	5120	4060	4318
October	2479	2229	1632	1779	2540	2810	2779	2310	1520	2652	2738
November	426	514	391	404	433	476	420	537	558	678	820
December	378	264	284	341	361	435	377	455	487	464	378
Average	1455	1351	1327	1250	1411	1485	1492	1482	1543	1575	1592

Source: California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B - TABLE I
EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN SOUTH AND EAST MODESTO BY CENSUS TRACTS

Employment Status	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25
Male Civilian Labor Force Over 14	1657	618	836	1267	1101	914	873	1160	813	715
Employed	1472	547	688	1187	1101	771	817	834	634	538
Unemployed	185	71	148	80	100	143	56	326	179	177
% of Civilian Labor Force Unemployed	11.2	11.5	17.7	6.3	9.1	15.6	6.4	28.1	22.0	24.8
Female Civilian Labor Force Over 14	835	274	580	703	508	480	593	488	409	353
Employed	703	248	542	628	443	401	514	334	293	266
Unemployed	132	26	38	75	65	79	79	154	116	87
% of Civilian Labor Force Unemployed	15.8	9.5	6.6	10.7	12.8	16.5	13.3	31.6	28.4	24.6

p. 3 -- based on 25% sample

APPENDIX B TABLE II
OCCUPATION GROUPS IN SOUTH AND EAST MODESTO BY CENSUS TRACTS¹

	16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25	
	T	%	T	%	T	%	T	%	T	%	T	%	T	%	T	%	T	%	T	%
Total		2175		795		1230		1815		1444		1172		1331		1168		927		804
Professional	184	8.46	37	4.65	150	12.2	229	12.63	91	6.3	33	2.	93	6.	25	2.	31	3.34	13	1.62
Farm Owners, Manag.	122	5.61	32	4.03	132	10.7	274	15.1	216	14.96	43	3.	128	9.	89	7.	35	3.78	67	8.33
Clerical	234	10.76	55	6.92	145	11.8	287	15.8	162	11.22	79	6.	150	11.	65	5.	64	6.9	53	6.59
Sales	211	9.7	36	4.53	112	9.1	222	12.2	119	8.24	62	5.	90	6.	91	7.	49	5.29	25	3.11
Craftsmen	358	16.46	102	12.83	87	7.07	187	10.3	234	16.2	120	10.	158	11.	172	14.	152	16.4	133	16.54
Operatives	417	19.17	132	16.6	169	13.74	269	14.8	279	19.3	411	35.	251	18.	291	24.	291	31.4	260	32.34
Private Household	61	2.8	41	5.16	29	2.36	12	.6	8	.5	24	2.	46	3.	39	3.	18	1.94	16	1.99
Service	221	10.16	129	16.23	159	12.93	163	8.98	87	6.02	74	6.	153	11.	83	7.	68	7.34	62	7.71
Farm Laborers	232	10.67	113	14.21	127	10.33	99	5.45	209	14.47	215	18.	131	9.	245	20.	188	20.28	148	18.41
Occupation Un-Reported	145	6.67	118	14.84	120	9.76	73	4.02	29	2.01	111	9.	131	9.	68	5.	31	3.34	37	4.6

Interpretation

APPENDIX B TABLE II-A
OCCUPATION GROUPS IN CITY AND COUNTY ¹

	MODESTO		STANISLAUS	
	T	%	T	%
Professional	1512	11.27	5178	10.04
Farm Owners and Managers	122	.91	3913	7.59
Managers	1740	12.97	4389	8.53
Clerical	1939	14.46	5392	10.46
Sales	1507	11.24	4021	7.8
Craftsmen	1326	9.89	6042	11.72
Operatives	1642	12.24	8373	16.24
Private Houshold	244	1.82	1034	2.
Service	1099	8.19	3720	7.21
Farm Laborers and Foremen	196	1.46	4138	8.03
Laborers Except Farm	565	4.21	2728	5.29
Occupation Not Reported	846	6.31	11010	21.35

INTERPRETATION

¹ 1960 Decennial Census - Census Tracts

APPENDIX B - TABLE III
OCCUPATION GROUP IN CITY AND COUNTY

Occupational Group	MODESTO CITY			STANISLAUS COUNTY		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Sample Employed	8736	4676	13412	35589	15972	51561
Professional	1233	279	1512	2759	2419	5178
Farm Owners and Managers	119	3	122	3701	212	3913
Managers	1496	244	1740	3744	655	4399
Clerical	490	1449	1939	1444	3948	5392
Sales	1128	379	1507	2752	1269	4021
Craftsmen, Foremen, Mechanics	1273	53	1326	5844	198	6042
* Operatives	1206	436	1642	6742	2631	8373
Private Household	---	244	244	8	1026	1034
** Service	515	584	1099	1679	2041	3720
Farm Laborers and Foremen	187	9	196	3683	455	4138
Laborers Except Farm	527	38	565	2543	2186	2729
Occupation Not Reported	533	313	846	1690	9320	11010

* Operatives includes drivers, deliverymen, goods manufacturers, etc.

** Service includes protective service, waiters, bartenders, cooks, etc.

1 1960 Decennial Census, Table 74- P. 6-316

2 Ibid, Table 84- P. 426

APPENDIX B TABLE IV

INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS IN SOUTH AND EAST MODESTO BY CENSUS TRACTS¹

	16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25	
	T	%	T	%	T	%	T	%	T	%	Tn	%	T	%	T	%	T	%	T	%
Total	1519		652		727		144		1130		1024		369		1256		930		865	
Under \$1,000 to \$2,999	354	23.3	290	44.48	252	34.66	11	7.64	204	18.05	342	33.4	106	28.73	501	39.89	324	34.84	366	42.31
\$3,000 to \$5,999	559	36.8	250	38.34	261	35.9	70	48.61	427	37.79	399	38.96	179	48.51	453	36.07	338	36.34	296	34.22
\$6,000 to \$8,999	462	30.41	75	11.5	133	18.29	46	31.94	390	34.51	207	20.21	62	16.8	219	17.44	180	19.35	147	16.99
\$9,000 to \$14,999	117	7.7	33	5.06	67	9.22	17	11.81	93	8.23	62	6.05	22	5.96	80	6.37	82	8.82	51	5.9
\$15,000 to \$25,000 and over	27	1.78	4	.61	14	1.93	0		16	1.42	14	1.37	0		4	.32	6	.65	5	.58

INTERPRETATION

1 1960 Decennial Census - Census Tracts

TABLE V

Years of Schooling Completed by Adults 25 Years¹ or More
in South and East Modesto by Census Tracts.

	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Number of respondents 25 years or older	2896	1546	2213	242	2233	2022	791	2662	1892	1784
No School	71	78	26	--	20	29	31	125	55	99
Elementary grades 1-4	160	125	148	4	106	202	71	353	354	223
Elementary grades 5-6-7	420 (651)	371 (547)	427 (601)	20 (24)	319 (445)	518 (749)	189 (291)	745 (1223)	556 (665)	467 (789)
Elementary grades 8	558	372	473	29	495	479	126	556	408	408
High school- 1 to 3 yrs.	689 (1898)	318 (1237)	493 (1567)	52 (105)	439 (1379)	499 (1727)	200 (617)	463 (2242)	398 1671	363 (1560)
High school - 4 years	756	207	352	95	578	237	116	310	144	179
College - 1 to 3 years	193	57	117	21	200	48	34	97	68	37
College - 4 years	49 (998)	18 (282)	117 (586)	21 (137)	76 (854)	10 (295)	24 (174)	13 (420)	9 (221)	8 (224)
Median year completed	10.0	8.5	9.2	12.2	10.2	8.5	8.8	8.2	8.2	8.3

¹ General Characteristics of Population by Census Tracts, 1960, P. 1

APPENDIX B TABLE VI

RACE¹

	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25										
	T	%	T	%	T	%	T	%	T	%										
Total	5616		2491		3104		471		4337		3753		1533		4872		3712		3177	
White	5449	97.03	1945	78.08	3011	.97	471	100.0	4332	99.88	3735	99.5	1517	98.9	4849	99.5	3684	99.2	3125	98.4
Negro	126	2.24	508	20.4	22	.71						10	.65	7	.14	1	.03			
Other	41	.73	38	1.53	71	2.29			5	.12	18	.48	6	.39	16	.33	27	.72	52	1.6
White-Spanish																				
Native Born	200	3.56	160	6.42	135	4.35			187	4.31	240	6.40	88	5.74	589	12.1	37	1.01	16	.5
Foreign Born	48	.85	68	2.73	36	1.16	11	2.34	16	.37	10	.27	48	3.13	122	2.51				

INTERPRETATION

¹ 1960 Decennial Census - Census Tracts
P. 1, General Characteristics of the Population by Census Tracts

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- D. Modesto City Schools
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